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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 280

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CHINA REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEINBERGER TESTIFIES ON U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET

OW280901 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] In testimony before the U.S. House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee on 24 February, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that the U.S. defense budget should not be cut because the USSR greatly increased its military strength since 1981. He said that it "could be very dangerous if we send them the wrong signals."

Weinberger pointed out that in the past 12 months alone the USSR manufactured 2,000 tanks, 1,350 aircraft of various types and 200 ICBM's. In the field of medium-range nuclear weapons, Weinberger added, the USSR deployed 285 SS-20 guided missiles. He said the USSR "projected its military power into such vital areas as the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean."

Weinberger said that there was no indication that the Soviet military buildup was in any way defensive in character. He said the principal goal of the U.S. defense strategy was "to halt the further expansion and consolidation of the Soviet empire."

He said the Soviets would not negotiate seriously unless the United States clearly moved to rebuild its defense.

For this reason, Weinberger said, we strongly urge that the military budget will not again be cut.

CSO: 4005/622

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTIONS RELAXED IN POLAND

OW010726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, February 28 (XINHUA)--More martial law restrictions in Poland are to be lifted as of March 1, said General Czeslaw Kiszczak in an interview with the Polish press agency PAP today.

General Czeslaw Kiszczak, alternate member of the Polish party Politburo and minister of internal affairs, said that "the tendency of anarchy still exists," therefore, "it is necessary to keep on the state of war."

The relaxations he announced include:

--Abolition of requirement for permission to change the place of residence, so as to restore the freedom of movement as before last December 13;

--Restoration of STD telephone connections between Warsaw and other provincial capitals;

--Resumption of nationwide and international telex communications, international telegraph services for emergency cases, and international telephone connections;

--Lifting of curfew for taxi drivers;

--Further expansion of traffic between Poland and other socialist countries in Europe, including restoration of private motoring tourism; and

--Allowing tourists from capitalist countries to come to Poland by public transport means after they purchase adequate services from Polish travel organizations.

General Kiszczak added that resumption of activities by scientific, cultural, educational, sports and tourist societies will be considered next month.

However, the general said, restrictions ensuing from the very essence of martial law will not be lifted. This applies to martial courts, summary legal procedure, and regulations concerning internment and censorship. Likewise, the ban on strikes, rallies, and big meetings organized by associations and social or cooperative organizations will not be lifted in the immediate future. Speeded

up procedure at misdemeanour courts in cases of breach of martial law provisions will be maintained.

General Kiszczak warned that restoration of restrictions cannot be ruled out in those parts of the country where peace or public order might be violated.

He said that in certain social strata, there were still attempts to aggravate social unrest, disturb law and order and violate the provisions of the state of war. Leaflets and hostile slogans distributed in public places caused growing uneasy feelings. And there were still attempts to resume the publication of illegal, anti-state and anti-socialist printing materials, and to organize demonstrations.

The general disclosed that between last December 13 and February 26, a total of 6,647 people were interned. Some 2,552 of them have been released, and the remaining 4,095 are still in internment centres. Internment of some 300 people will be withdrawn in a few days, he said.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SEVENTH PZPR SESSION 24 FEB

OW251858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said in Warsaw yesterday that it would not be possible to relax martial law as much as the government had hoped because of continued tension and conflicts in the country.

He made this point in a report delivered at the 7th plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] which opened yesterday.

He had promised at the parliament on January 25 that martial law restrictions would be substantially limited or completely lifted by the end of February.

The present session is the first plenum of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee since martial law was introduced in Poland on last December 13.

Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, also said the proclamation of martial law was decided by Poland alone, without anyone's instructions and the country was exercising its sovereignty and duty.

He admitted that martial law had added to the citizens' burden in their daily life and said martial law restrictions would be eased.

He condemned the Solidarity "extremists" and warned that "anyone committing acts of terror, sabotage, conspiracy stands no chance of meeting with leniency."

He called on the whole party to restore unity and stop all activities and attempts to divide the party.

Jaruzelski also strongly denounced the United States and other Western countries for conducting a propaganda offensive and imposing economic sanctions against Poland.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CLOSES

OW270840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, February 26 (XINHUA)--A resolution adopted at the two-day 7th plenum of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee giving full support for the "actions of the Military Council for National Salvation" was published today.

The resolution held that the declaration of the state of war on last December 13 was "fully in conformity with the needs of the situation."

The resolution released by the Polish press agency PAP stressed that the program of "reform of the social-political life" adopted at the party's 9th congress last July will be implemented "resolutely" and "irreversibly."

The resolution stressed party unity and demanded that the "internal splits and differences" be overcome. It denounced the existence of "sectarian" movements, factions and "extra-statutory" groups within the party, saying that these are not allowed.

The resolution said that the plenum agreed with General Wojciech Jaruzelski's assessment of the situation and the policies he put forward in his report at the meeting.

It said that after the imposition of the state of war, "the country is still in a very difficult situation, although some positive changes have taken place."

It called for continuation of economic reform and the policy of social consultation.

The resolution agreed to the restoration of the "independent, self-managed trade union movement" but said "the reborn trade-union movement must acknowledge the socialist system and the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party."

The resolution said that the draft declaration on the party's ideology entitled "What Are We Fighting For and Where Are We Heading" would be distributed in the party for discussion.

At the plenum, Minister of Internal Affairs Lieutenant General Czeslaw Kiszczak and Secretary of the PZPR Secretariat Marian Wojniak were elected alternate members of the Politburo of the Central Committee. Three Central Committee members were relieved of their posts, one of whom had resigned earlier.

General Jaruzelski delivered a closing speech late last night. He said that "the party has passed a severe test and the party's rejuvenation will be decided by its quick action to return to the spirit of the resolution of the 9th congress."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS 27 FEB

OW281245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)--The 19th session of the 8th Polish National Assembly ending yesterday discussed and approved a number of legislations on economic reforms and adopted a resolution reaffirming the proposal for "popular consultations," according to news reports from Warsaw.

Among the nine laws approved at the two-day session, the socio-economic plan law stipulates that the production plan of an enterprise should be worked out by the enterprise itself and that the state should make the plan tally with its socio-economic plan by way of economic means. The state-owned enterprises' financial and economic law provides that each of the enterprises should have the right to fix the wage standard for its staff in light of its own financial conditions. The law concerning the rights to carry out foreign trade gives enterprises the right to sign production or trade contracts with foreign companies provided that this does not impair the state's relations with foreign countries. The price law requires a three-price system--the fixed price, the readjustable price and the contract price.

The National Assembly session also discussed the draft law on the establishment of a constitutional court and a state affairs court, and the draft law on the revision of the constitution in this connection. Under these laws, the constitutional court will be responsible for trying anti-constitution cases of citizens, while the state affairs court will handle cases in which top state leaders violate state laws or hamper the interests of the Polish people. The latter will be a special court established and controlled by the National Assembly.

Besides, the session adopted a resolution reaffirming the necessity of realizing the idea of popular consultations, and calling for further efforts towards this aim.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. MIDDLE EAST ENVOY LEAVES BEIRUT FOR ISRAEL

OW011218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beirut, February 28 (XINHUA)--Philip Habib, United States presidential special envoy, concluded his three-day visit to Lebanon and left for Israel tonight on his fifth Middle East shuttle. During his stay here, Habib held talks with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on ways of consolidating the ceasefire in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese leaders stressed that the United States must bring greater pressure to bear on Israel to stop it from taking any military action. They demanded that Washington should help to separate the settlement of the Lebanese problem from that of the Middle East problem as a whole.

Habib handed a letter from Reagan to President Sarkis. In the letter, the U.S. President said that America would never allow Israel to attack southern Lebanon under any pretext. For this, Reagan said, he had had direct contact with Begin and Habib would express the U.S. concern over the situation in southern Lebanon during his visit to Israel.

Reagan also said that the U.S. hoped that the situation in southern Lebanon will be more stable so as to provide an appropriate atmosphere for the presidential election.

It is anticipated that Habib will also visit Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan before he comes back to Beirut.

It was reported that the U.S. Embassy in Damascus had asked the Syrian Government to invite Habib to pay a visit, but no reply has yet been received. Public opinion here holds that Syria will not refuse Habib's visit, but will express its dissatisfaction with the United States by delaying a reply.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANADA'S MACEACHEN RAPS U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

OW260939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Ottawa, February 25 (XINHUA)--Allan MacEachen, Canadian minister of finance, warned yesterday that continued high interest rates could block an economic recovery in Canada.

Speaking to the conference board in New York, Mr. MacEachen said Canada and other industrial countries could not resist much longer public pressure for easing the fight against inflation and implementing "temporary remedies" for unemployment.

"If the pressure of economic and social hardships becomes too strong for governments to bear, the result will be national policies which shy away from our original and common interest in reestablishing non-inflationary growth," he said. It means that Canada may be forced to lower interest rates, raise trade barriers and boost government spending if the current recession persists.

The minister noted that Canada has so far rejected massive stimulus to its economy through increased government spending, resisted appeals that the hard-hit manufacturing sector receive more protection from foreign competition and has "countered" the suggestion that interest rates fall below U.S. levels.

"Resistance to (these measures) depends, to a very great extent, on the prospects for the U.S. economy," he said. And high U.S. interest rates, he said, would force other nations into either keeping their rates up to prevent a depreciation of their currencies, or lowering them and thus risking more inflation.

Mr. MacEachen has been under pressure from opposition parties, the 10 provinces and even parts of his own caucus to introduce measures he referred to as temporary remedies. These include exchange control, devaluation, more federal spending and wage controls.

Mr. MacEachen reminded his audience that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had promised Western leaders at last summer's economic summit that interest rates would decline as U.S. inflation fell.

However, while U.S. inflation has fallen, he said, interest rates remain abnormally high.

A Southam news story from New York said that "MacEachen's speech appeared to be the harshest criticism yet of U.S. economic policies by the Trudeau government."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREENLAND DECIDES TO WITHDRAW FROM EEC

OW251723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--Greenland decided Tuesday by a referendum vote to withdraw the world's biggest island--more than 2.1 million square kilometers in area--from the European Economic Community, according to reports from Godthaab, Greenland.

Out of a voter turnout of 75 percent, 52 percent were in favor of the withdrawal.

Greenland came under Danish rule in 1380 and became a region of Denmark in 1953. It became a member of the EEC in 1973 and established its own parliament and government in 1979 when it won home rule from Denmark.

Since then, the ruling Siumut Party has repeatedly said it would pull the island out of the EEC if a majority of voters wanted to leave.

It was reported that Greenlanders have resented the fact that because of EEC regulations Greenland only has a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone around its coast. One third of the labor force in Greenland is engaged in fishing, sealing and related industries.

The day after the referendum, Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said, "The Danish Government would of course have preferred that Greenland stay inside the Community," but Denmark will respect the decision to leave the EEC and will be ready to assist the island in negotiations concerning the withdrawal.

Greenland's eventual withdrawal from the European Economic Community reportedly will take two years to complete.

EEC Commission officials have expressed a concern that Greenland's referendum will create a dangerous precedent.

It was also reported that the referendum will not affect defense commitments undertaken by Greenland. A large U.S. air base in northern Greenland forms a key link in NATO defenses.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPANISH MP'S SCORE U.S. STAND ON CENTRAL AMERICA

OW251301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, February 24 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Spanish Congress of Deputies has denounced any external intervention in Central America, according to an EFE report.

In a proposal concerning the political situation in Central America, the committee denounced "any external intervention in the internal evolution of the countries in the region," no matter what may be its philosophy, origin, manners or purposes.

The Spanish Congress expressed concern over the serious situation in Central America caused by totalitarianism, autocracy and various kinds of foreign intervention.

The committee explicitly said that the proposal was directed against the U.S. State Department's statement that the U.S. would "not give up an eventual direct intervention in the region."

Referring to the continued violation of human rights in Cuba and the grave instability in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the proposal reaffirmed full support for and solidarity with the people there in the exercise of their legitimate right to self-determination and to the attainment of their full sovereignty and national independence without any foreign interference.

The proposal urged all parties involved in the escalation of violence in El Salvador to "lay down arms and collaborate in creating a peaceful, free and democratic situation in conformity with the genuine aspirations of the Salvadoran people."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG, OTHERS TO ACT AGAINST U.S. INTEREST RATES

OW280058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, February 27 (XINHUA)--France, Italy and West Germany will take concerted action to minimize the adverse effects of high U.S. interest rates, French President Francois Mitterrand and Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini announced at a press conference here Friday.

Mitterrand arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit.

The Italian and French leaders discussed the policies of the European Economic Community and bilateral relations as well as major world problems.

The two sides were reported to have agreed that the European economy is suffering from the U.S. policy of high interest rates. They also agreed to force down their own interest rates and prevent an outflow of West European capital to the United States.

The French side indicated its support for Italy and West Germany in their plans for reinvigorating the European alliance.

The talks failed to arrive at any specific solution to the wine war between the two countries. But both sides expressed the wish not to aggravate the issue.

It was also announced that the two countries would enhance cooperation in industry and culture.

Mitterrand returned home today after meeting with the leaders of Italy's ruling parties and the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV, TURKEY'S EVREN HOLD TALKS

OW280830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, Feb. 27 (XINHUA)--Bulgaria and Turkey have expressed satisfaction with the development of economic relations between them. Both sides desired to further enhance their bilateral relations and continue their exchange of views on international issues.

This was declared in a joint statement following a state visit by Kenan Evren, the first Turkish head of state to visit this country, from February 24 to 27.

This visit was made at a time when Bulgaria was pressing for a summit of the Balkan states on the establishment of a "Balkan nuclear-free zone." However, the two countries voiced different views on the Balkan problem.

Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov said the international situation is "complicated, tense" and "at the dangerous point of explosion." "We warmly support the proposal of turning the Balkan region into a nuclear-free zone. A meeting of leaders of various states in the Balkan region may contribute to this goal, for which Bulgaria has announced its willingness to be a host country," said Zhivkov.

Kenan Evren described the present international situation as "delicate." He said Europe is an "integrated entity." "It is impossible to handle the relations among the Balkan states without taking this integrated entity into account or to seek detente in the Balkan region alone." What is important, he said, is to get rid of the crisis of confidence. "Every country, big or small, should abide by the universally-recognized international norms and have the real sense of responsibility," he added.

During the visit, the two countries discussed and solved some of the pending problems between them.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PHILIPPINE PAPER ON SRV-USSR ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW271002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Manila, February 27 (XINHUA)--Vietnam's much trumpeted "liberation" of Kampuchea is nothing but a misnomer, says an article in today's Philippine newspaper BULLETIN TODAY.

Since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea with Soviet support, both Hanoi and Moscow have been talking about a "rebirth" of Kampuchea. But the reality of this rebirth is as yet unclear and the Soviet backing to turn Kampuchea into a country of "prosperity and happiness" has not materialised, the article notes.

The Russians have even reneged on their aid promises, the article continues. They agreed to supply 100,000 metric tons of food last year, a figure half the previous year's commitment, but only 45,000 tons were delivered at the end of 1981, and only a little more than half of the lot was made up of the most needed commodity--rice.

"Strangely enough, independent investigations say not a single bag of these food shipments can be found in the countryside where the needs are greatest," it points out.

It emphasizes, "As if to add insult to injury, the Soviets now require the Kampucheans to pay for some of the food shipments with rubber exports."

"Just where these food shipments have been going is cause for alarm. There is growing suspicion that most of the Soviet food assistance is diverted to the support of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea. Vietnam has been going through one economic crisis to another and cannot support its people, let alone its army units in the field. Russia has undoubtedly exploited the situation by railroad-ing Hanoi into signing commercial agreements."

Contrary to all the beautiful words of "liberation" and "rebirth," the fact is that by so doing "a pattern of growing servitude to, and dependence on, the Soviet Union is forming in Indochina," the article says.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND REJECTS VIETNAMESE TALKS PROPOSAL

OW261526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, February 26 (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry today officially rejected the Vietnamese proposal to hold talks with Thailand for the stabilization of the situation in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas, saying that it is "an attempt by Vietnam to divert world attention from the root cause directly affecting the peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

The Vietnamese proposal was contained in a communique issued at the end of the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime held in Vientiane recently.

A statement issued by the ministry's spokesman says that Vietnam attempts "to get the world to concentrate on the effects of the problem which include the disturbances along the Thai-Kampuchean border and the refugee question resulting from the fighting in Kampuchea, instead of considering the solution for the problem of aggression against and the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese military forces which are the real causes."

"It is well known that Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, not only violates the U.N. Charter and international law, but also has caused international tensions having repercussions well beyond the region, thus endangering the peace and security in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese proposal therefore only calls for the treatment of the end results which Vietnam itself has created, and is trying to gloss over the real source of all the troubles, namely the use of force to occupy Kampuchea," it says.

It points out, "Vietnam has declared that it has to maintain troops in Kampuchea because of 'the Chinese threat' and it could not withdraw its troops until 'the Chinese threat' ceased. Given this, Vietnam's call for a settlement with Thailand, which is not a party to the conflict but nevertheless suffers great loss and damage from the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea, is clearly misdirected and not relevant."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRANCE, FRG URGE CLOSER U.S., WEST EUROPEAN TIES

OW261618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, February 25 (XINHUA)--The 39th bilateral summit between France and West Germany ended here today with a call for closer relations between West Europe and the United States.

A joint statement released after a two-day meeting between President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the two leaders "believe it vital to strengthen the links of solidarity between the United States and the other members of the Atlantic alliance."

"These links," said the statement, "will become closer because more extensive consultations will be held at an appropriate time between Europeans and Americans in order to better define their common objectives and adjust their interests."

The statement expressed worry about high U.S. interest rates, which have brought grave consequences in West European economy. It said the two countries "will face the situation firmly and seek support from their EEC partners."

On the European Community it stressed that "the two countries have decided to expand Europe's influence in the world. The European Community should resolve, immediately and in a spirit of solidarity that transcends the interests of individual member countries, the difficulties that have hampered its function and development."

On East-West relations the statement said they have suffered setbacks because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, growing Soviet military superiority and developments in Poland. It held that the political behavior of the Soviet Union and Poland cannot continue without repercussions on their relations with France and West Germany. "These relations can develop favorably only when they are built on the basis of a solid equilibrium of forces," the statement said.

The statement said the two countries would further strengthen bilateral relations and cooperate more closely in economy and defense.

Mitterrand said after the talks that in order to combat the effects of high U.S. interest rates on their economies, the two countries "have decided to take some initiatives" which will be given to the other countries of the European Community. In answering reporters' questions about relations with the United States, he said, "The fundamentals of our relations, their permanence, their solidity, are not in question."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED

OW191724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Interview with Maati Bouabid, prime minister of Morocco, in Rabat on 18 February 1982]

[Text] Rabat, February 18 (XINHUA)--The world is threatened by hegemonism and imperialism, Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid said in an interview with XINHUA here today.

"Such a situation urges countries like ours to enhance vigilance and non-aligned countries to close their ranks to make contribution to the restoration of peace and stability and the maintenance of independence of our people," Bouabid said.

Morocco, he stressed, supports a non-alignment movement based on respect for countries' independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries.

Referring to Morocco's position on problems of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Poland, he said all countries should be allowed to choose "their suitable social systems free from foreign interference." He said big powers should not intervene directly or indirectly in internal affairs of other countries.

As to the Middle East situation, he said the Arab nation "is in a real danger because of Israeli militarism and expansionism and its arrogance in defiance of international organizations and public opinion."

"To deal with the situation, the Arab nation should keep its ranks united," Bouabid said. "The Arab nation should take a common strategy and implement a coordinated policy in the region and in the international arena to force the Zionist entity to respect international laws."

Referring to the Western Sahara problem, he said when the idea arose to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara, "Morocco stated that it wished the referendum to be held as rapidly as possible on the legal, clear and just basis with the maximum of African and international guarantees."

On his forthcoming China tour, Bouabid said the object of his visit to China "is to tighten the ancient friendship existing between our two countries and to

strengthen our political, economic and cultural relations." He said he hoped the visit would begin a new stage in the relations between Morocco and China.

"I will go to China taking with me the friendly sentiments of the Moroccan people, the king and the government to the Chinese people and their leaders," he said. "China is a country in which we and the whole world have great interest and admiration. Her future will be more and more prosperous. China is a country with the biggest population in the world, and her people will create in a short period of time a modernized nation with its traditional fineness."

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S 'ALI, ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ON AUTONOMY ISSUE

OW251912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, February 25 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir admitted at a press conference here this afternoon that there were differences of opinion between Egypt and Israel on the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and other issues.

Shamir arrived in Cairo on February 22 on a three-day official visit. He was received by President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and other leading personalities of Egypt. Talks were held between 'Ali and Shamir, which dealt with "bilateral relations, the peace process and the Palestinian autonomy negotiations."

In the talks the Israeli side put forward a concept of "self-rule" for the Palestinians with no right of sovereignty. It denied a Palestinian state, saying there is already a Palestinian state "within the framework of the Jordanian state."

At the press conference, the Egyptian foreign minister said Egypt "is firm" with regard to its principles. He said: "It is not for Egypt and Israel to change the map. Jordan is Jordan."

In the talks, the Israeli side pushed for a declaration of principles concerning Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and a postponement of the discussion of substantial issues till after five years.

The Egyptian side refused to put its signature to an incomplete declaration of principles unacceptable to the Palestinians. It also called for the participation of the Palestinians in the autonomy negotiations and asked Israel to take immediate measures to alleviate the tension in the West Bank and Gaza.

'Ali said the differences between Egypt and Israel on vital subjects were due to the "different interpretation of what was agreed upon at Camp David." He admitted at the press conference that Egypt and Israel also had differences over the issue of their final border alignments at some points after complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

The foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel today talked at length about their bilateral relations. They agreed upon the exchange of visits, the promotion of cultural relations and other matters. Among the items agreed upon was a protocol on the establishment of an Israeli academic center in Egypt.

President Mubarak's scheduled visit to Israel was also discussed but the date and other details were still not decided.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO BURMA

OW260440 Beijing XINHUA in English 0128 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Rangoon, February 25 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar's visit to Burma was most successful, as it has further promoted and strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries, said a joint communique issued today following the end of President Sattar's 3-day state visit today.

The communique said both President Sattar and President U San Yu noted with satisfaction the similarity in their views on many of the international issues.

During the visit, the two leaders exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues, the communique said. Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haz and Home Minister M. Abdul Matin who accompanied Sattar on the visit also held separate discussions with their Burmese counterparts.

Both sides, the communique said, stressed the importance of strengthening good neighbourly relations for promoting lasting peace in the South Asian region. They firmly believed that the border of their countries would always remain one of peace and tranquillity. The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of various agreements between them including those on the demarcation of the Naaf River boundary, of the land boundary and on border arrangements and cooperation.

The two leaders agreed that sufficient scope existed for expanding cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural and technical fields between the two countries.

The two leaders reiterated their full support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the related U.N. resolution and their full support for the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equity for all the countries.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEINBERGER EXPLAINS U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

OW011308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--The United States should have more friends in the Mideast so as to increase the security of the entire region, said U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Washington Sunday in reference to his recent trip to the region.

He stressed in a TV interview that "it is very important for the Mideast, for Jordan, for Israel, and for the United States that Soviet influence is not extended into the Mideast."

Referring to the U.S. decision to resume arms sales to Jordan, he said it is desirable that the United States increase the number of its friends "without in any way mitigating or weakening our commitment to Israel." "The two are mutually compatible," he asserted.

He said the U.S. decision to resume arms sales to Jordan did not mean a "restructured" American policy in the Mideast.

Weinberger expressed worry over a possible increase in tension in southern Lebanon. Answering a question on the possibility of Israel invading Lebanon, he said that there is a "substantial evidence of a buildup on the borders near Lebanon, and the United States will exert its influence to prevent any military action."

"Obviously it is to our interest and to the interest of the world to do everything we can to prevent any military action or any invasion or any use of troops taking place," he said.

CSO: 4000/66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' RAPS DENG XIAOPING'S PRO-U.S. POLICY

OW010915 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping's justification for adhering to a pro-U.S. policy is that China and the United States share identical strategic interests and the same goal in their struggle against a common enemy. He went so far as to say that for the sake of our long-range strategic interests we should not put undue stress on our opposition to U.S. arms sales to the Kuomintang, but that we should put the stress on developing Sino-U.S. relations and make concessions when concessions are called for.

However, historical experience shows that the U.S. imperialists have always pursued their own selfish interests. The so-called common goals and identical interests they talk about are nothing more than diplomatic talk. The U.S. position on the Taiwan issue is ironclad proof of this.

Because we have yielded again and again on the Taiwan issue, the U.S. imperialists are no longer concealing their strategic intentions regarding Taiwan. They openly state: Our strategic interest in the Pacific requires that we maintain Taiwan's independent status. The island is known as an unsinkable aircraft carrier because of its specific location and because it can protect the sea lanes in northeast Asia and other Asian regions. The United States has only one such so-called aircraft carrier in the Far East, and it would be very stupid for us to abandon this ally whom we may need in the future because the supply lines are too long.

Anyone with some military knowledge can readily see from these words that the United States still regards Taiwan as its most important strategic base in the Far East and is determined to turn it into an effective military base for its naval, ground and air forces. Exactly because of this, the United States plans from now on to supply weapons to Taiwan on a still greater scale and to go all-out to support the Kuomintang regime so that the Kuomintang will continue to control the Taiwan Strait politically and strategically.

As for the so-called common U.S.-Chinese strategic interests and relations between China and the United States, the U.S. imperialists no longer try to cover themselves as they have before, but openly point out that China needs the United States more than the United States needs China, and that the Chinese must understand that they must respect the U.S. interests in the Far East if they want to develop political, economic and military ties with the United States. From this one can see the hegemonist logic of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have always put their own selfish interests above everything else and, in the name of common strategic interests, forced other countries to unconditionally respect and yield to U.S. interests. Obviously in its relations with other countries, U.S. imperialism still proceeds from an imperialist and hegemonist logic.

It is odd that Comrade Deng Xiaoping should insist on putting the so-called Sino-American strategic interests above everything else and, for this reason, yield repeatedly to U.S. imperialism on the Taiwan issue at the expense of the national interests.

CSO: 4005/622

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VISIT OF U.S. OFFICIAL TO VIETNAM REPORTED

OW260945 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage visited Hanoi on 24 and 24 February and held two rounds of talks with the Vietnamese side concerning the question of searching for American soldiers missing in action during the Vietnam war. [Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnamese at 1400 GMT on 25 February adds at this point that: "On leaving Hanoi, Armitage said he agreed with Vietnam only on the holding of further meetings between Vietnamese and U.S. delegations when necessary."] This was the highest delegation sent to Hanoi by the U.S. Government since 1975.

Over the years, the Vietnamese Government has regarded the question of searching for Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war as a card with which to incite U.S. public opinion and haggle with the U.S. Government.

In December 1981 the Vietnamese authorities promised to cooperate closely with the American side [The Beijing Vietnamese version reads: "...endeavor to cooperate with the United States..."] in searching for missing American personnel and agreed to the U.S. sending of a delegation to Hanoi to hold talks. At that time, Nguyen Co Thach declared that the relations between Vietnam and the United States had somewhat improved and hoped for the normalization of relations between the two countries. However, the U.S. Government indicated that as long as there is no real progress on the Kampuchean issue, the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam is entirely unrealistic. [The Beijing Vietnamese version adds at this point that: "It was reported that when the U.S. officials arrived in Hanoi this time, they were given a low-level reception."]

The day before Armitage arrived in Hanoi, Nguyen Co Thach accused the U.S. Government of using the MIA issue as a political weapon against Vietnam, and said that because of this Vietnam would not cooperate further with Washington. On departing Hanoi, Armitage said he had reached only one agreement with the Vietnamese side, that is, that delegations of Vietnam and the United States would meet again when necessary.

CSO: 4005/622

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

THAILAND ON SIHANOUK-KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETING--Bangkok, February 26 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that he regarded the recent meeting in Beijing between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan as a success and a move towards setting up a coalition government, according to Thai press reports today. He said that although the ASEAN proposal called for a loose coalition of all three Kampuchean resistance forces, the Beijing meeting was a beneficial step towards the formation of a coalition government. Referring to the proposal by the Vietnamese controlled three Indo-chinese "foreign ministers conference" for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister reiterated that there was nothing new in the move. Sitthi said that Thailand welcomed initiatives from any country to help solve the Kampuchean problem on condition that they were in line with the United Nations' resolution. All countries concerned with the problem should be sincere in pursuit of a solution to the long-standing problem, he said. [Text] [OW260945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 26 Feb 82]

PAPER ON MOSCOW 'THREAT' TO ASEAN--Hong Kong, February 27 (XINHUA)--The security of ASEAN countries has long been threatened by Moscow, Singapore newspaper NANYANG SIANG PAU writes in a commentary Saturday. The commentary, entitled "Threat From Moscow", recalls Singapore and Malaysia expelled four Soviet spies in less than one month. Altogether seven Soviet espionage cases were uncovered in less than a year, in the two countries. In order to seize control of South-east Asia, the Malacca Strait in particular, to serve their global strategy, the Soviet hegemonists are making every effort to turn some major Southeast Asian countries into their satellites. The manoeuvres of Soviet agents in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore are all directed to this end, the commentary notes. The commentary says, ASEAN public opinion differ with regard to the Soviet threat, some arguing that the Soviet Union could not pose any threat because it is far away. Facts have shown that the Soviets are round the corner and mean to stay. [Text] [OW280840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 28 Feb 82]

ZIAUL HAQ ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS--Islamabad, February 27 (XINHUA)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today his country is making concerted efforts toward establishing honorable relations with its neighbors including India, relations which should be free of tension and based on the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Asked by newsmen at the Lahore airport upon his arrival from Rawalpindi about the reported cancellation of a visit to Pakistan by the Indian foreign secretary, Ziaul Haq said so far

nothing officially had been conveyed to Pakistan by the Indian Government. Therefore, he said, it would be premature to comment on it. "Let us hope for a positive response from across the borders," he added. He indicated that the Pakistani Government's stand on the issue of Kashmir was the same as before and he did not see any reason for the cancellation of the visit. He described as untrue the news report that India had advanced certain conditions for entering into a no-war pact with Pakistan. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and his Indian counterpart had held very smooth and normal negotiations, he said, adding that he was hopeful something positive would come out of it. [Text] [OW280221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 28 Feb 82]

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO ZAMBIA--Lusaka, February 27 (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda reaffirmed Zambia's support for the reunification of Korea when he met on February 24 Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and special envoy of President Kim Il-song, who left here today after a state visit to the country. At the meeting, Pak Song-chol conveyed to Kaunda a letter from Kim Il-song. Kaunda told him: "We call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea". He also emphasised that forces of imperialism, apartheid, Zionism and racism would surely be defeated by the people in Asia and Africa. The Korean vice-president highly admired the successes recorded by Zambia and said that Korea actively supports the just struggle of the Namibian people and the people of South Africa for liberation and independence. [Text] [OW281636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 28 Feb 82]

POLISH BISHOPS URGE SOCIAL RECONCILIATION--Warsaw, Feb. 28 (XINHUA)--Polish bishops have appealed to the authorities and social organizations to "reach social reconciliation" so as to rid the country of the impasse in the present situation. The appeal was made in a statement issued after an episcopal conference here on February 25 and 26. The statement said the Polish Roman Catholic Church deemed it its mission under the present situation to call for social reconciliation which would be beneficial to the whole people. A precondition for such reconciliation was to satisfy those rational social needs and desire, ensure common participation of the citizens in public life and social surveillance. The statement also appealed to society for an appraisal of the present political situation of the country with a sense of reality. The statement finally called on the Polish authorities to end the martial law as early as possible, release the internees, and grant an amnesty to those convicted under martial law legislations. [Text] [OW280850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 28 Feb 82]

USSR, POLAND ASKED TO CUT STAFF IN PORTUGAL--Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao announced recently that his government has asked the Soviet Union and Poland to reduce the staff of their embassies in Lisbon in retaliation for the imposition of martial law in Poland, according to reports from Lisbon. It was reported that Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira met separately last Friday with the Soviet and Polish ambassadors to inform them of Portugal's decision. Details of the cuts have not been made public so far, but diplomatic sources said the Soviet and Polish embassies are ordered a reduction of six and three of their staff members respectively. It was also reported that Portugal has made the same demand to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [OW011238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 1 Mar 82]

PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF PARTY DURING 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION' ASSESSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Zhang Shouchun [1728 1108 2504]: "How To Treat the Party During the 'Cultural Revolution'?"]

[Text] While studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of Our State," some comrades discussed this question: How are we to treat the Communist Party during the period of the "Cultural Revolution"? On this question, we are of the opinion that the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution" constituted a period in which our party's historical situation was unusually difficult. During this period of internal disturbances, our party was indeed subjected to serious devastation. At the time, a large number of party leaders, from the central to the local levels, were forcibly encumbered with the appellation of criminals and hence subjected to cruel struggles and compelled to leave their leadership posts. There was a general impact on party organizations at all levels, and as a result they became paralyzed during this period. The vast ranks of the party members were forced to refrain from participating in organizational life. On the other hand, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their ilk usurped a considerable portion of the party's leadership power. A batch of opportunists and careerists who were their followers were drafted into the party in a rush, and some of these also stole leadership posts. Under such circumstances, could we say that our party no longer existed? No. We should affirm that, essentially speaking, the CCP, with its glorious tradition of struggle, did not collapse but stubbornly persevered under the peculiar historical conditions, still represented the interests and the will of the Chinese people, and still remained the leader of the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

First of all, the Party Central Committee existed throughout the period. During the 10 years of internal disturbances, the Eighth Party Central Committee and the members of the Politburo, the Standing Committee of the Politburo, and the Secretariat that it elected stood for the most part on the correct side of the struggle. Even before the "Cultural Revolution" got started, they had already launched their struggle around the issue of the "February Outline." Later, in the spring of 1967, when Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their ilk launched their attack from Shanghai, and at the crucial moment when the evil wind of the counterrevolutionary seizure of power swept across the country, Tan Zhenlin, Chen Yi, Ye Jiangying, Li Fuchun, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, and Nie Rongzhen--members

of the Standing Committee and Politburo of the Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Military Commission--and other leading cadres like them immediately stepped forward and put forth strong criticism in collective form at various meetings against the mistaken approaches of the "Cultural Revolution," in order to defend Marxist-Leninist principles and adhere to party leadership. Thereby they carried out tit-for-tat struggles vis-a-vis the power-grabbing plots on the part of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their ilk. In this regard, the struggle carried out by Comrade Zhou Enlai was hard and tortuous. Under extremely difficult conditions, he made persistent and assiduous efforts to correct to the extent possible the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" and to protect and emancipate cadres as much as possible. He conducted his struggle in various forms against the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and, together with Comrade Mao Zedong, he resourcefully smashed the revolt of the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique. He deserves to be called the pillar of the party and the state. After Comrade Deng Xiaoping began in 1975 to take charge of the daily tasks of the Party Central Committee, he immediately proceeded to rectify the various aspects of work, criticize factionalism, grasp construction, and, in fact, embark upon a systematic correction of the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution." In addition, he carried out face-to-face struggles against the "gang of four" in the Politburo, and he succeeded in effecting a conspicuous turn for the better in the situation. In particular, he convened an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and steadfastly held in his hands the power of leadership over the troops; this played an extraordinarily important role in smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique without wasting a single bullet.

Secondly, the vast ranks of communists and cadres adhered to the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the party's correct policies, and they carried out hard struggles in defense of the party's interests; among their ranks there emerged new heroic personalities like Zhang Zhixin [1728 1807 2450], who persisted in their assiduous struggles throughout the period. Especially in April 1976, the mass movement in commemoration of Premier Zhou Enlai that sprang across the country, as represented by the "Tiananmen Incident," was even more indicative of the powerful protest that had been building up for a long time in opposition to the "gang of four." It was also a strong manifestation of the criticism of leftist mistakes and the support for the correct leadership as represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. It paved the mass basis for eventually smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique.

Thirdly, since its Ninth Congress, the party has gradually rebuilt its core groups and committees at various levels, revived the organizational life of party members, and thereby made it possible to a certain extent for those in charge to guide the party members and masses to launch various work projects in the name of the party organizations.

Fourthly, insofar as Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership during these 10 years was concerned, we should conduct an analysis in the manner of one dividing into two. On the one hand he erroneously started and led the "Cultural Revolution," created serious, calamitous internal disturbances and confused right and wrong and the enemy and ourselves; this was a regrettable tragedy. But on the other hand, he curbed and corrected certain specific mistakes, such as his opposition to armed struggle, his advocacy of combination, and his insistence on "making a go of the

national economy." It was he, especially, who led the whole party in smashing the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and who carried out important criticisms and exposes against Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, and their ilk, thus preventing them throughout the period from grabbing the highest authority of the party and the state; this played an important role in smoothly smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique later.

This tortuous 10-year development of history fully proves that, precisely because of the party's core leaders and vast ranks of the party members who had long accepted Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as their guide to action, and who thus consciously relied upon their collective strength in reversing the tumultuous trend for the sake of maintaining the character of the party and adhering to the leadership of the party, [the party] eventually was able to rectify mistakes with correct actions, overcome the counterrevolutionary forces with revolutionary forces, and hence pass through the grave crisis. During those 10 years of internal disturbances, while our party was enduring the dual calamities of leftist mistakes and counterrevolutionary sabotage, it remained unchanged in essence. Meanwhile, the foundation of our socialist system was still preserved. The fact is that, after this particular test and training, our party has become even more powerful and mature than in the past.

9255

CSO: 4005/572

PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF CADRES IN REPRESENTING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS DEFINED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 30 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Shang Mu [0794 4476]: "How Can We Act in the Best Interests of the Masses?"]

[Text] A certain publication has revealed that a new long march shock-team member was ridiculed and harassed because of his outstanding performance in production. It is regretful to note that cadres in his unit did nothing to encourage him for taking the initiative to set up a public opinion box for the purpose of practicing economy. On the contrary, they followed the backward elements in accusing him of "trying to make political capital out of his initiative." The cadres still refused to do him justice and handle the case with fairness, even after that advanced youth was beaten up for voluntarily looking for a job to do. They even turned down his request for sick leave and recovery at home from the injuries he incurred. Nearly 5 days after the beatings, the youth was hospitalized for mental disorder.

This incident has triggered a debate among the masses, who have accused the cadres of going along with a few backward ideologues.

Examples of this kind also exist in economic life. The lack of a correct analysis as to how the people's interests should be represented has led some cadres to compete with the masses for "profits," bonuses, and "welfare products." Out of this competition has grown a trend to distribute bonuses without regard to merit. Some of them have even created opportunities welcomed by law-violators and criminals. Wu Biaozhong [0702 2871 1813], former director of the Shanghai Woolen Textile Mill No 22, has been found guilty of hoarding and then selling raw materials, and of accepting bribes. He did so in the name of improving the well-being of the masses, some of whom were interested in buying something cheap. Through the channels of "cooperative relations," he did get something "cheap and sweet" for them. Some comrades on the leading body at the mill also agreed that Wu Biaozhong "did a good job for the masses." In the end, criminals seized the opportunity "to reap huge profits" through "successful bids" at the expense of the state. It was not until after the Wu Biaozhong case was tried by the court did the leading body of the Shanghai Woolen Textile Mill No 22 learn a lesson from this case.

Our cadres must pay constant attention to the plight of the masses and their views, and must weigh their opinions heavily. They must consult with the masses when

problems arise, and devote themselves to serving the people well. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to those comrades who favor upholding the mass viewpoint and the people's interests but are seemingly willing to do whatever they are told by the masses. How the masses should be represented is a problem that deserves our consideration. The great majority of the people, and especially those advanced elements, are aware that the interests of the party and state basically coincide with the interests of the masses of people; that there are contradictions between local and national interests, between short-term and long-term interests, and between individual and collective interests; and that individuals should consciously subscribe to the long-term collective interests as a whole. But there are a small number of people who are unaware of these truths. The only thing they are concerned about is their own interests, rather than the national and collective interests. They consider the ways the advanced masses and activists think and act to be incomprehensible. They have even come up with so many material demands that they are unable to be met by the present financial power of the state. Socialist principles take into consideration the interests of the state, collective, and individuals. Today, some cadres do not stand for these principles. Instead of doing everything from the position of the advanced masses, and educating and uniting the great majority of them, these cadres have followed in the footsteps of those who cannot claim a large following, and have taken an accommodating attitude toward backward ideology. They have even expressed a willingness to trade principles for cheap praise and "votes." In doing so, they will certainly end up muffling the voices of the advanced masses and alienating the great majority of them. Services of this kind performed for the benefit of a minority will damage the national and collective interests represented by these cadres, who neither uphold principles nor take the position of the majority of the masses to support those who are advanced?

Our cadres must treasure every spare of enthusiasm displayed by the masses from the viewpoint of our basic interests. What are our "basic interests?" In addition to upholding the party's line, principles, and policies, we must consider it very important to help advanced elements stimulate the morale of the great majority of the masses and utilize patient education to help those who are in the minority to overcome their backward ideas and raise their socialist consciousness. Only in this way can the interests of the broad masses be truly protected. This is the reason why cadres must continue to clarify their thinking, courageously uphold principles, support the advanced, and make justice prevail. The broad masses will sincerely pay tribute to those cadres who dare to uphold the just cause and denounce social injustice. On the other hand, the style of being "good old boys" who do not want to do others justice by distinguishing right from wrong, for fear of getting embroiled in trouble, and who do not want to commend those who deserve to be commended or criticize those who should be criticized, will certainly result in a dampening of the enthusiasm of the great majority of the masses.

Since the level of ideological knowledge varies from person to person, ideological and political work must be implemented to achieve the objectives of supporting and commending the advanced and of relying on the advanced to educate and unite the great majority of the masses.

9574

CSO: 4005/573

PARTY AND STATE

CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD FOREIGN THINGS DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Feng Yixia [7458 0001 0007]: "Liu Guangdi on Smallpox vaccination"]

[Text] How should things from foreign countries be treated? Liu Guangdi [0491 0342 9168], one of the famous "six Wuxu gentlemen," answered, saying "take what is beneficial and avoid what is not."

Liu Guangdi was a native of Zhaohua in Fushun county, Sichuan, and for a long time was an official in Beijing. One day he received a letter from his younger brother in his hometown. The letter said that the Zhaohua vaccination bureau had already been operating for 12 years and several hundred children were vaccinated each year. Not only was it beneficial there, but it spread to neighboring collectives. There has been much success, but there were also people who had no faith in vaccination methods. All the gentlemen of his hometown hoped that Liu Guangdi would write something and spread it among the elders in order to extend its influence. The letter from his loved one evoked affection for the endless memories of his own upbringing among the mountains and rivers in Sichuan, and thereupon he gladly took up his pen and wrote "Record of the Vaccination Bureau of the Town of Zhaohua."

In his article, Liu Guangdi said that the things that spread to China from foreign countries could be divided into 3 categories. One category was western medicine, here only referring to opium. When opium was imported it was not used for medicinal purposes; the opium lamp was lit and "the flames could not be extinguished." The result was that "wealth was exhausted and people became vexed," a hundred harms and not one benefit. One category was western goods, namely, commodity goods. Many foreign goods were ingeniously made and were easy to use, but when the western goods were distributed the "gold of the hinterland followed the great waves to beyond the seas." Therefore, there were both advantages and disadvantages. Another category was western vaccination, namely, smallpox vaccination. After it was passed on to China it was approved in each province within ten years "to protect the pure snow flesh of the small children growing in our hometown," and it was beneficial and harmless. Since the situations of things from foreign countries is so complex, there must be differences in the attitudes for handling them. Some people totally reject foreign things, saying that even if they wear western clothes that glitter all over, a smallpox vaccination could still cause

the contraction of smallpox, and even violent death. Some people totally absorb foreign things, acknowledging their benefits and disadvantages, so much so that they lose the benefits and "yet inherit the harm." Liu Guangdi believed that both of these attitudes were undesirable, that a distinction should be made between advantage and disadvantage in regard to things of foreign countries, and that the correct attitude should be "take what is beneficial and avoid what is not." In his letter Liu Guangdi expressed admiration for the sagacity of the intelligentsia of his hometown and hoped that they would "be bold in doing good" and would keep up and spread the beneficial, harmless smallpox inoculation work.

Today, foreign things are being introduced and are spreading to China even more in the wake of the strengthening of the economic and cultural exchanges between our country and foreign countries. We must clear-headedly see that even though these things are "harmless and advantageous," such as western vaccination, and also "simultaneously have advantages and disadvantages," such as western goods, there are things that are "harmful and without advantage" as well, namely, western medicine (opium). How should they be handled? Can not the words of Liu Guangdi of some ten years ago give us some inspiration?

9926

CSO: 4005/615

PARTY AND STATE

ART OF LEADERSHIP DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Chu Yunfei [2806 7189 7378]: "Strategy and Tactics"]

[Text] Xiang Yu [7039 5038] neither studied hard nor learned fencing diligently when he was young. He said: "Book learning is only good for remembering names. Fencing is only one against one and is therefore not worth learning. I'd rather learn something that teaches one against ten thousand." Words like wanting to learn "one against ten thousand" coming from the mouth of a youngster is clear indication of Xiang Yu's uncommon aspirations.

To a military leader, mastering fencing and killing just one person at a time during combat is nothing worth mentioning. But, mastering the art of war and being able to command the three armed forces in large-scale conquest is, of course, much grander. What Xiang Yu referred to as "one against ten thousand" and "one against one" are, in today's terminology, strategy and tactics respectively.

It is most important to be able to master strategy and tactics and to handle correctly the relationship between the two, be it in winning or in doing a task well. Although Xiang Yu had set his mind on learning to be one against ten thousand and knowing the importance of strategy, yet he did not learn it well, so that he failed, "eventually bringing about national subjugation in five years and his own death in the Eastern City." Such an end had a great deal to do with his "learning just the superficial, without bothering to learn thoroughly" when he was learning the art of war from his uncle Xiang Liang [7309 2733] as a child.

In fact, Xiang Yu did learn a great deal about "one against one," i.e., fencing, even though he regarded it not worth learning." Surrounded by enemies at the Eastern City, he "still killed a captain and hundreds of soldiers;" and when the Chu army was defeated at the Wu River, and was "fighting in close combat, the Han soldiers slain by Xiang Yu alone amounted to several hundred." Even though a master in fencing, Xiang Yu still could not escape final doom because of his short-sightedness. Hence, we can see that on the issue of strategy and tactics, strategy is the deciding factor of the two. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "To say that triumph in strategy depends on triumph of tactics is incorrect." How true! That Xiang Yu was fought "one against one" and fought so bravely and skilfully, only to end up crying "Heaven has abandoned me!," is a good proof.

The problem of the relationship between strategy and tactics exists in work as much as in military affairs. At present, many comrades are discussing and doing research on strategies in national economic development and Shanghai's economic development, etc. They have concretely emphasized on what is basic. Without long-range strategic vision, just as in the case of treating the symptoms but not the disease, one would only be confronted with more and more problems too numerous to tackle, and finally end up in failure, be it in war or in work.

I am not saying that "one against one," i.e., tactics, should be neglected in any sense. Although triumph in tactics cannot determine triumph in strategy, yet, under correct strategic guidance, "accumulating small triumphs to become great triumphs," strategic triumphs can finally be accomplished. We should not overlook those tactics (battles) which carry decisive strategic weight. Recently, the press has been praising Deputy secretary of the Harbin Municipal council, Wang Chonglun [3769 1505 0243] for his work on bean curd, Deputy Mayor of Beijing Municipality Guo Xianrui [6753 3759 3843] for organizing sources of goods, and Deputy Mayor of Hohhot Municipality Tang Zhigao [0781 1807 7559] for his emphasis on urban vegetable supply,.... These may not be strategic problems to the whole economic situation of a city, but they are crucial to the strategy of rectifying the work style of the cadres. Furthermore, if we can trace the original social and economic causes of difficulties in bean curd, vegetable supplies and problems in having clothes made and mended in the municipal areas, and are able to adopt effective measures strategically, thereby advocating the Party style and improving the basic economic situation, it will be even better.

Of course, a leader is after all not a thousand-armed Bodhisattva: it is impossible and unnecessary for him to attend to every single matter personally. Personally attending to everything, when applied to "one against one," can bring its advantages into full play. Yet, not knowing "one against ten thousand" could create tremendous inexpediency. It is the same when we flip the other side of the coin: if we do not know "one against one," i.e., not knowing a certain tactics or task, especially not being able to grasp well those tactics or tasks which carry decisive strategic meaning, then no matter how accurate and correct the strategy may be, it would have become empty, imperfect and irrelevant. If we can learn a lesson through Xiang Yu, then I think it may very well be that the art of leadership should be the dialectic unity of "one against ten thousand" and "one against one," and that severance of any kind would lead to mistakes.

9784

CSO: 4005/591

PARTY AND STATE

MORE VETERAN CADRES CHOOSE VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Fifteen more aging cadres in leading positions from departments, councils, offices, wards and bureaus have volunteered to retire in the past year in the Shanghai municipality.

Most of these old comrades have made important contributions in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Now advanced in years and failing in health, they feel physically unequal to their tasks. Since the Fifth and the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, they have been enthusiastically supporting the policies adopted by the Party Central in promoting younger cadres so that those with integrity and professional knowledge can take over soon. Hence some of them have requested to retire from their present posts, and some have requested to retire from their posts of advisers. Their wishes have met with support and approval from the municipal council. Secretary general of the first division of the Party school of the municipal council Dai Yingdong [2071 2503 2639] dedicated himself to working for the Party during the First Revolutionary War. He was worried in the past that he might "not be well taken care of." But actual observations of the Party's concern and care towards retired veteran cadres dispelled all his worries so that he volunteered to resign last year.

After retirement, these old comrades are still leading organizational life in their original work units. Some units have set up branch units for the retirees, so that they can share appropriate reading materials with cadres on duty and receive proper care in medicine, transportation and living quarters.

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CSO: 4005/591

PARTY AND STATE

ASSUMED NAMES OF LIU SHAOQI LISTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO inChinese 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Chen Yutang [7115 3768 1016]]

[Text] During the hard struggling years before the Liberation, many old proletarian revolutionaries constantly changed their names to confuse the enemies for the sake of waging war against them. Comrade Liu Shaoqi, for instance, used several assumed names and pen names.

In 1929, Comrade Liu Shaoqi assumed the name of Zaho Zhiqi [6392 0037 0796] (or Zhao Ziqi [6392 1311 2759]) when he was sent to the Northeast to take up the post of Secretary of the Provincial committee of Manchuria of the Chinese Communist Party. Some of the documents of the provincial committee used this name to address Comrade Liu Shaoqi. Prior to this, Comrade Liu Shaoqi had co-used the assumed name of "Tan Shaolian" [3389 1421 6647] with Comrade Chen Tangqiu [7115 3389 4428] and Comrade Han Lianling [7281 6647 0109] in carrying out the leading tasks of our party's northern office. He had also used "Zhao Qi" [5128 0796] as a pen name for his articles published in the Party mimeographed publication "CHULU" (The Way Out).

In the Mid 30's and during the War of Resistance Against Japan, comrade Liu Shaoqi used the assumed name of "Hu Fu" [5170 2591] for a rather long time. This assumed name was not only used among the comrades, but also in the documents of the Party Central Committee. Later this became a well known name among the cadres, the soldiers and the masses. In 1949, when comrade Liu Shaoqi went to the Hebei base area behind enemy lines, the local cadres, soldiers and the masses were all expecting his arrival, exchanging questions such as, "Have you met comrade Hu Fu?"

In the 30's, comrade Liu Shaoqi had also used "Hu Fu," "Tao Shangxing," [7118 1424 5887] "Mo Wenhua" [5459 2429 5478], and "KV" as pen names in his articles for publication. For example, he used the pen name of "Tao Shangxing" to publish an article titled "On A Letter From a Communist" in LIBERTY FORUM. In 1936, he used the pen name of "KV" to publish an article titled "Eradicating the Remnants of Setting Up the Three Lines--Close-doorism and Adventurism." in the confidential party mimeographed publication "HUOXIAN" (Firing Line).

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CSO: 4005/591

PARTY AND STATE

IMPLEMENTING MAO'S VIEWS ON IDEOLOGICAL BUILDING OF PARTY URGED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ye Lei [5509 4320]: "Entering the Party Organizationally, and Entering the Party Ideologically"]

[Text] The Concept that one must join the party not only organizationally but also ideologically as a contribution to the ideological building of the party is something that not only is unfamiliar to many new party members but has probably been forgotten by some old party members. Actually, this is an important contribution of our party and Comrade Mao Zedong to the Marxist theory of party building. It is precisely this devotion to building up our party ideologically that has made it powerful and capable of leading the people throughout the country to win one victory after another. Today, the reaffirmation of this principle in the "Historical Resolution" is undoubtedly very significant.

The notion that one must join the party ideologically means that every party member must firmly bear in mind the ultimate objective of communism and must strive to achieve this objective. It also means that he must do everything possible to foster the proletarian world outlook, eliminate all nonproletarian ideas, strengthen the sense of the party, and live up to the standards set for party members. Generally speaking, the requirement for joining the party organizationally is not at all inconsistent with the requirement for joining the party ideologically. Before realizing the dream of becoming a true party member organizationally, an applicant must be ideologically prepared to meet the basic requirements for party membership. The requirement for joining the party ideologically is a basic prerequisite for joining the party organizationally. At any rate, the two cannot get mixed up. They are not only interrelated but also distinguishable from each other.

As to whether one has joined the party organizationally, there can be only one answer, and that is either "yes" or "no." There are no other variations. The question of whether one has joined the party ideologically may receive a more complicated response. It can be said that the majority of all party members have been ideologically prepared to meet the basic requirements for party membership, that a few of them were not well prepared to meet the basic requirements for party membership, and that still fewer have proved themselves totally unable to meet such requirements. This is one point. The application for joining the party organizationally is a process that can be completed in a specific period of time, or just a single-step process, while the desire to join the party ideologically

is a long-term and even an endless process. This is the second point. As soon as the problems facing those who want to join the party organizationally are resolved, their position vis-a-vis the party is fairly secure. Unless they are expelled from the party for certain reasons, they will have no trouble keeping their party membership status. But the degree to which one can join the party ideologically is in a state of constant change, ranging from progress to retrogression and from a forward-looking movement to a fallback from one's original position. This is the third point.

A clear understanding of this distinction is significant, in that it will help each of our party members to work vigorously in order to meet the requirement for joining the party ideologically before he can join the party organizationally, and it will inspire him to continue to work hard to improve his ideological status as a party member after being admitted to the party, and to treat it as a lifelong mission. As long as life continues, no one should cease to make progress in all fields of work. Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "One must continue to learn and remold himself as long as he lives." His life was a typical example of how every party member can devote himself to improving his ideological status as a party member. This statement attributed to him is a teaching that should be adhered to by every party member. Before being admitted into the party, some new party members have seemed more anxious to remold their world outlook. In their view, resolution of the problems that usually prevent an applicant from joining the party organizationally means the complete disappearance of problems that prevent him from joining the party ideologically. In the belief of some old party members, with the passage of years that credit them with becoming senior party members will automatically come improvements in their ideological quality within the ranks of the party. These [views] are misunderstandings, the consequence of which is an inevitable tendency that may delude party members into ignoring the need and slackening their efforts to remold their world outlook. In more serious cases, it may even lead some of them to fall back from what they had already achieved in the ideological field, until they are finally expelled from all their organizational positions within the party. Examples of this kind are no longer unusual today, and therefore they deserve our great attention.

A clear understanding of this difference between the requirement for joining the party organizationally and that for joining the party ideologically is also significant in that it can help us accurately evaluate a specific party organization. It can no longer be assessed on the basis of the size of its membership alone. This assessment must also take into account the ideological aspects of its members. A comparison will prove the latter to be more significant. This is why troops are valued for their quality rather than for their numbers. During the war of revolution, the decision to join the party meant hardships, danger, and even sacrifice. This was why those who desired to join the party were generally sound ideologically. This was why some wavering elements who had joined the party were later forced to quit the party because of their inability to withstand the severe tests. The war and the white terror resembled a sieve which sifted out of the party all those who had failed to join the party ideologically or had failed to work vigorously for that purpose. Today, our ruling party lives in a peaceful environment in which sophisticated ideas may develop among those who desire to join the party, and old party members may find themselves unable to resist the temptation of nonproletarian ideas, and subsequently be forced to quit

the party. Under such historical circumstances, our party organizations must particularly emphasize the need for party members to join the party ideologically, and they must pay greater attention to the strengthening of the ideological education of party members.

Only in this way can our party preserve its nature as the vanguard of the proletariat. The 10 years of civil strife have taken their toll in terms of serious damage to the organizational and ideological structure of our party. A very urgent task now facing party members and party organizations is to review and appreciate Comrade Mao Zedong's guiding thought emphasizing the ideological building of the party, and to translate it into practical action.

9574

CSO: 4005/596

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG LEADING CADRES STUDY 'HISTORICAL RESOLUTION'

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by staff correspondent: "More Than 500 Leading Cadres of Provincial Organs Participate in Groups in Study Session: Further Unify Their Thoughts Under the Spirit of the 'Resolution'"]

[Text] Since the middle of August, the [Shandong] Provincial Party Committee has been holding a study session for leading cadres above the level of chief of a department, commission, office, division, and bureau for the purpose of seriously studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of Our State."

This study session for leading cadres has run four terms, with each term lasting half a month; the 523 persons participating in the study make up 88.2 percent of all those who should attend. This study session stresses careful study of the document, insofar as our guiding ideology is concerned, and resultant thorough absorption of the spirit of the "Resolution" in order to really unify their thoughts under the basic conclusions of the "Resolution." The comrades participating in the study are required to sit down and do some serious reading. The study session takes three questions as its points of emphasis: (1) establishing the historical status of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought; (2) appraising the merits and flaws, rights and wrongs during the 32 years since the founding of our state, by seeking truth from facts; (3) correctly understanding the historical significance of the great turning point of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. On the matter of approach, the emphasis is placed on self-study and on the "Resolution," so that participants can, on the basis of self-study, keep realities in mind while carrying out discussions, and can sum up their experiences and lessons in order to cleanse away the influence of "leftist" ideas.

Comrades participating in the study session are all old comrades who joined the revolution 30 or 40 years ago. They are particularly concerned with the study of questions having to do with the history of the party, and their political enthusiasm is very great. Not only have they been studying conscientiously, but they have taken notes and produced summaries of the statements made. When they join in the discussions, they usually keep realities in mind, bare their thoughts, and actively express themselves. Principal leading comrades of many organs have taken the lead in this study; some comrades do their office work at night and adhere to study in the daytime. Such great enthusiasm in study has been rarely

seen in recent years. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial people's political consultative conference all participate in the study on the one hand and carry on their leadership duties on the other. They have played a great promotive role with respect to the study session. Because of the importance given to it by the provincial party committee, the clarity of the guiding ideology followed, and the relevance of the measures adopted, the entire study session has achieved the hoped-for results. The participants all report that their achievements after joining this study session have been very great, as it has further unified their thoughts under the basic conclusions of the "Resolution." They are determined to implement the line, principles, and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, assert their spirit, and make new contributions to the construction of the four modernizations.

9255

CSO: 4005/566

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY URGED TO CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST UNHEALTHY TRENDS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by staff reporter and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO reporter: "At Forum on Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization in Urban Areas, Xiang Nan Stressed: Never Retreat from Unhealthy Trends; At Present We Must Put a Stop to the Five Unhealthy Practices of Resorting to Pomp and Extravagance, Smuggling and Double dealing, Feudal Superstitions, Group Gambling, and Random Felling of Trees"]

[Text] "Confronted with unhealthy practices in the party and devious trends in society, the provincial party committee is never going to beat a retreat." This was what Comrade Xiang Nan [7309 0589] said on the 14th at a forum on building socialist spiritual civilization in urban areas; [the forum was] jointly convened by 12 units, including the propaganda department of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: A few days ago, the newspapers published the circular of the provincial party committee's Discipline Inspection Commission concerning the strict prohibition against party members and cadres building private housing in violation of the law and of discipline and recruiting relatives as workers via the back door, and the provincial tax bureau promulgated its regulations on banquet levies. Yesterday, Deputy Provincial Governor Wen Fushan [3306 7096 1472] talked to reporters on the firm decision to curb feudal superstitious activities. Today, FUJIAN RIBAO is publishing the news of the mistakes of two leading cadres who were seeking private gains in violation of the law and of discipline, and also an editorial especially devoted to this matter. The provincial party committee and the provincial government will continue to adopt a series of measures. With respect to unhealthy practices in the party and devious trends in society, the provincial party committee is never going to retreat. We must make up our minds to struggle to the very end. Unless there are solutions to these problems, the implementation of special policies, the establishment of economic special zones, and the building of the eight bases will all lose out. The masses of the people have also expressed strong views in this regard.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: In struggling against unhealthy practices and conduct in violation of the law and of discipline, we are bound to encounter obstacles. There are bound to be people, themselves not clean, who provide support from behind the scenes. In the case of some who resort to such unhealthy practices, even the slightest touch makes them jump, and they thereupon write letters of false accusation, make sneak attacks on others, swing the retaliatory stick, and pass on strange rumors. With respect to the counter attacks of these people, we must have full mental preparedness.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: In our attempt to do a good job of improving our party's workstyle and the people's workstyle, the key lies in rectifying our party's workstyle. No matter which unit faces problems that are piled up, it often turns out that the leading cadres of that unit itself are not standing straight and have excrement on their buttocks. For this reason, insofar as the problems reported and exposed by the masses are concerned, they always try to shrink big matters into small ones and dissolve small problems into nothing. We cannot tolerate seeing such practices continue, nor can we allow such people to occupy leadership posts for long.

Comrade Xiang Nan expressed the hope that cadres who have made such mistakes would take the initiative to examine and correct themselves, and seriously study Comrade Yun's important speech on "Stressing Truth, Not Face." He emphasized that as they take such initiative to correct themselves, they will become good comrades again. In the case of those who have gravely violated the law and discipline, yet steadfastly refuse to correct themselves, they should be punished strictly according to party discipline and state laws, and no leniency should be countenanced.

Said Comrade Xiang Nan: To grasp the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, we should begin at present at two breakthrough points: one is to handle public health well, and the other is to put a stop to the five unhealthy practices around the Spring Festival period--that is, the practices of resorting to pomp and extravagance, smuggling and double-dealing, feudal superstitions, group gambling, and random felling of trees. He pointed out: In order to put a stop to these five unhealthy practices, we must do more ideological and political work, and we must mobilize the newspapers, journals, radio stations, television stations, and other such means of propaganda, as well as social organizations, in order to create a powerful public opinion. But we must have very great courage, dare to disturb this beehive, and dare to declare war on all backward, corrupt forces that hinder social progress in the first place.

9255

CS0: 4005/564

PARTY AND STATE

GATHERING DATA ON PARTY HISTORY TERMED URGENT TASK

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Brief commentary: "A Very Urgent, Important Task"]

[Text] Actively launching the work of gathering party history materials in order to provide historical data for the compilation of the orthodox version of our party history is a very important, very urgent task at present. Our party already has a history of 60 years. In order to record the glorious fighting process of the past 60 years, to sum up our incomparably rich fighting experiences, to pass on our party's fine revolutionary traditions from generation to generation, and to serve the great cause of building socialism, we urgently need to compile an orthodox version of our party's history. To compile such an orthodox version of our party's history is not only a wish bequeathed to us by the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries who have passed away, like Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and others, but also the unanimous demand and common desire of the entire army and of the people of the nationalities throughout the country. The "Historical Resolution" passed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee has set forth important conditions for the compilation of such an orthodox version of our party's history. It has put this party history compilation work on our agenda and required us to speed up the pace in our work of gathering data on the party's history.

Our province is one of the regions in which our new democratic revolution got started fairly early, and we have had a fairly large number of people as participants in the various periods of our revolution. These are all advantageous conditions for doing a good job of gathering data on party history. But, in order to really do this work well, we must still put forth a great deal of hard labor. In the first place, we must establish correct guiding ideology--that is, we must seek truth from facts. Comrade Chen Yun told us that if we are going to compile a good history of the party, we must first of all establish good data on party history and establish these [data] accurately. We should know that authenticity is the soul of party history data and know wherein the value of such data really lies. If, after all our exertions, we should establish only some half-truths and half-falsehoods that seem a pity to discard and yet are useless to keep, then the meaning of gathering such historical data will be lost, and if not handled well, they might even have unwholesome effects.

Secondly, we must have practical and feasible scientific methods to follow. Whether it is a question of gathering documentation or "salvaging" the "living data" in the minds of old comrades, the task is invariably heavy. In particular, our party long found itself in an environment of revolutionary warfare and white terror, and many of its documents and materials are lost. In addition, as principals directly involved, fewer and fewer of our old comrades remain healthy and alive today. This serves to aggravate the difficult nature of our work. Consequently, we must find out the background, sort out all leads, plan in an overall manner, and adopt the approach of teamwork and fixed output in order to have tasks assigned to individual persons and to allow them to take full responsibility for their respective assignments accordingly. The various localities and departments must prepare a list of old cadres within their respective jurisdictions and rank them comparatively on the basis of their respective state of health and on the basis of the nature and importance of the data on party history that they control, and thereby differentiate the primary from the secondary, the more important from the less important, and the more urgent from the less urgent, and pin down everything individually, making sure that our tasks can be accomplished according to the required time frame and quality.

The work of gathering party history data is one that has a strong ideological, party character; only by strengthening our unified party leadership and unified planning can we do it well and achieve the expected results.

9255

CSO: 4005/564

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS IN NINGXIA RECEIVE WINTER TRAINING

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Brief commentary: "Earnestly Do a Good Job of Winter Training"]

[Text] At present, winter training of party members with a deepening study of the "Historical Resolution" as its main content is gradually being launched in our area. Doing a good job of this winter training of party members is of great significance to strengthening further our party's ideological construction, to giving scope to the vanguard and model role of the party members, and to heightening our party's fighting stamina.

This winter and next spring, we must concentrate a period of time to giving our party members general winter training.

The main content of this winter training is to study the "Historical Resolution." More specifically, we must solve the following four problems: first, we must correctly appraise Comrade Mao Zedong's historical status and Mao Zedong Thought; second, we must correctly understand the history of the 32 years since the founding of our state so that we can really absorb experiences and lessons from this history; third, we must correctly understand the party's principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, especially its agricultural policies; and fourth, we must pay full attention to party construction and give scope to the vanguard and model role of communists. When we have a clear understanding of the above four problems and achieve a common mind and common dedication, our strength will issue forth, our party members' vanguard and model role will be brought into full play, and our party's fighting stamina will be enhanced.

Winter training must proceed under the unified leadership of the party. Party organizations at the various levels must pay full attention to this matter and should begin seriously to grasp it right now. After winter training, we should turn to regular education. Then what are the specific demands of our winter training? They have to do with how, after our agricultural collective economy has put into practice the various forms of the production responsibility system, our party organizations and party members are going to bring into play three roles in our various kinds of work--namely, how our basic-level party committees in the countryside are going to bring into play their role as leadership cores, how our party branches are going to bring into play their role as fighting bulwarks, and how our party members are going to bring into play their role as vanguards and models.

Viewed from the extent of the whole area, party organizations at the various levels have, generally speaking, paid due attention to the winter training of our party members. But leaders of some localities and units still have not paid enough attention and have not yet grasped it closely; they have not adopted effective measures or remained at the stage of issuing a general call. Some are of the opinion that since at an earlier stage a general effort was made to lecture on the "Historical Resolution," it does not matter very much whether or not everyone studies it at present. This illustrates that they have not yet acquired sufficient understanding of the importance of doing a good job of handling the education of our party members at present.

In order to do a good job in the winter training of our party members, leaders must first pay sufficient attention; secondly they must pay attention to practical results; and thirdly they must bring into play our party's consistently fine style of study in advocating the connection of theory to practice and in adhering to positive education, and they must launch comradely criticism and self-criticism in the manner of a gentle breeze and a mild rain, enable party members to understand how to behave as really qualified communists under the new situation, and have the building of the party's various basic structures raised to a new level.

9255

CSO: 4005/564

PARTY AND STATE

GAINS IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, MODERNIZATION REVIEWED

Harbin XUE LI LUN [THEORY STUDY] in Chinese No 12, 1981 pp 21,22

[Article by Zhen Zheng [6591 1767]: "Confidence Opens a Path to Victory"]

[Text] On the occasion marking the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution, the great Lenin confidently pointed out: Although we might encounter many difficulties in the future, "it is important to note that we have broken a navigable channel through the ice, and the road ahead is clear now." Today, as a result of our study of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," and especially its Chapter 8, Section 35, dealing with the development of the correct path for our socialist modernization program, we have gained exactly the same unswerving confidence once exhibited by Lenin.

The "Historical Resolution" contains a realistic analysis of the history of the progress made by our republic since its founding 32 years ago, summarizing in 10 points our party's basic experiences in guiding the socialist revolution and construction. These 10 points range from the principal contradictions in our society to work on which the attention of our party and country is focused; from the ideology guiding economic construction to the principles and methods of dealing with domestic political affairs; from the transformation and improvement of the relations of production to the development of the political system; from spiritual civilization to the leadership of the party; and from national unity to foreign affairs. This clearly outlined program for the development of the program of socialist modernization in conformity with the country's conditions convince us that as long as we press ahead with work as directed, and as long as we continue to expand our capacity for development through practice, we can certainly avoid repeating the old mistakes and can move steadily closer and closer to our intended goal. What we face today is the problem of how to draw strength from the "Historical Resolution" which will prove instrumental in increasing our confidence and boosting our spirit and morale.

The 10 points contained in the "Historical Resolution" constitute a full endorsement of our great achievements in socialist undertakings and our successful experiences in this field. The fact that we remain poor and backward today cannot be cited by anyone to deny that socialism has taken root in the soil of China. If anyone does so, he will be attempting to denounce the heroic struggles carried out by the party and the people to realize the most profound and greatest reforms ever known in Chinese history. Our past mistakes should not be cited as

a pretext to disregard or underestimate our successful experiences. If we do so, we will end up losing our direction and we will make even greater mistakes. In short, socialism is the foundation for our country to progress and to develop in the future. Today, we have not only laid this foundation but we have also charted the correct course for us to advance from that base. The allegation that "we lack confidence" is groundless.

The 10 points of the "Historical Resolution" reflect profoundly the important lessons we have learned, advising us to take effective measures to avoid repeating our past mistakes. Just as is stated in the "Historical Resolution," in the final analysis our fault lies in our being unable to effect a major strategic shift to the socialist modernization program aimed mainly at carrying out economic construction. For example, the class struggle was escalated; democratization of the political system was neglected; the relations of production were reformed without taking into account the capacity of the productive forces during the "transitory period of poverty"; adventurous construction projects were recklessly launched without taking into account China's conditions at the time. All these improprieties have been properly analyzed from a historical point of view and rectified by seeking truth from facts. Engels said it well: "Like a great nation, a great class can learn faster from the consequences of its own mistakes than from any other experiences." Ours is a Marxist revolutionary party that proves good at learning lessons and turning our past mistakes into valuable assets. From our review and assessment of the lessons we have learned, we have blazed a socialist path that conforms to our national conditions. If we lose courage after suffering a single setback, we will disqualify ourselves from being called revolutionaries.

Today, the correct path we have laid for socialist development in China, under the guidance of our historical experiences, marks only the beginning of a long journey. We still face many difficulties left by history and many problems connected with our work. Confronted with such difficulties, some people have lost not only courage but also their determination to do something about them. Out of an awareness of such difficulties, a mood of discontent with the status quo has increased among some people, who have kept their pent-up feelings bottled up in their chests. Although this state of mind is caused by certain objective factors, basically it should not be viewed as a fashion worthy of emulation. In this connection, I still want to give this advice: In times of distress, we should never lose sight of our achievements and our bright future, and we should never feel discouraged. The truth is that, seen from a long-range point of view, all errors and frustrations are actually transitory phenomena; all difficulties that we face can be overcome because we are a newly emerging class enjoying a bright future. Where do our hopes come from today? Basically, we can pin our hopes on the Party Central Committee and on the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. The numerous constructive and innovative undertakings being carried out by the Party Central Committee at a time when the party and the country have just begun to recover from a serious illness have added new vitality to the strength of our socialist cause--an achievement that is well known to the world. The Party Central Committee has put into effect a series of important strategic policy decisions, as distinguished from such leftist trash as the concept that "poverty is a transitory stage of history," the concept that leads

people to give "blind directives and forced commands," and the concept that leads people to "eat out of the common pot," and [as distinguished] from the trend of trying to break out of the socialist orbit. These can be called basic principles designed to turn the plan for the development of the Chinese-style socialist modernization program into reality. A reading of the "Historical Resolution" and a glimpse of the changes that have taken place in our country will serve to increase our confidence in the future of our party and country and in the triumph of our socialist cause. Does anyone doubt that this is where our hopes come from?

Where do our confidence and fighting will come from? They come from an understanding of the laws governing the development of history and from a conscientious study of the "Historical Resolution" at present. In his article "Commemorating the Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution," Lenin concluded: "As long as we firmly and tenaciously continue to study and review every step that we have taken in the light of our practical experiences, as long as we continue without fear to repeatedly revise initial moves we have made, and as long as we can correct our mistakes and come to grips with their meaning, we can certainly move up to a higher level." When we take this attitude, our cause will triumph.

9574

CSO: 4005/528

PARTY AND STATE

EFFECTS OF OPEN DOOR POLICY ON SELF-RELIANCE DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Commentary by Gong Shengli [6300 0524 0448]: "Would Open Door Policy Hinder Self-Reliance?"]

[Text] Practice proves that since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, our open door policy, extensive promotion of international economic cooperation, trade expansion, utilizing foreign capital and importing technology are pointing to the right direction and producing good effects. Its propelling effect in the construction of socialist modernization in our country is gradually becoming evident. Recently Premier Zhao Ziyang in the government work report, referring to the future task, clearly listed "insistence on open door policy and strengthening our self-reliance" as one of the 10 items of economic construction in our country.

Some comrades, failing to understand the relationship between insisting on open door policy and insisting on autonomy and self-reliance, are worried that the importation of foreign capital and technology will affect our principle of autonomy and self-reliance. This thinking sets the open door policy against the principle of autonomy.

In fact, the principle of self-reliance and the open door policy are not contradictions. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, "What should our policy be based on? It should be based on our own strength, that is called self-reliance." He also said: "Our policy is to learn the merits of all the nations and all the countries. We must learn the true essence of politics, economy, science, technology, literature and art." The open door policy and learning from abroad are entirely consistent with the principle of self-reliance.

Implementing an open door policy does not mean relying totally on foreign countries, and is based on the premise of self-reliance. In order to realize the four modernizations in a large socialist country like ours which has a numerous population and extensive territory, first and foremost is to rely on the wisdom and strength of our own toiling masses, fully utilize whatever can be utilized in scientific technology and natural resources in our own country, and to rely on our own accumulation. If we do not establish ourselves on our own ground or rely on our own strength, but invest hope in external strength and blindly introduce complete sets of equipment regardless of our ability to pay back, the attempt to buy modernization is destined to fail. Marx said that capitalists are capital personified. Their motives for doing business are none other than turning the utmost profits. Therefore if we want to build a modernized strong socialist country, we can not rely on

others; self-reliance can not be replaced by an open door. Only by unswerving insistence on autonomy and self-reliance to strengthen our ability for self-reliance through the open door policy can our enterprise be put on an undefeatable ground.

At present, the level of our technology is still backward. According to the situation of development in science and technology, it takes 10 to 15 years to get a scientific concept into production, whereas it takes an average of 5 years to apply a patent to production, and some take even less time. Thus importing advanced technology is an effective way to speed up the change of the backward level of our technology. Under the condition of strictly safeguarding our sovereignty and refusing any terms of enslavement, importing and utilizing foreign capital will help us gain time and speed up the pace of the construction of the socialist modernization. Thus our country will gain the ability to be truly self-reliant among the countries in the world.

To put open door in opposition to self-reliance, or to think that the open door policy will adversely affect the principle of self-reliance is a narrow and shallow understanding of self-reliance. That everything has to be self-produced or self-manufactured is not self-reliance but a self-imposed isolation. In the world today, one cannot find a country entirely relying on itself and shut off from the rest of the world. The development of large industries and the formation of the capitalist world market have "globalized the production and consumption of individual countries." The invention of a new machine or the adoption of a new technology in a given country will inevitably have its impact on other countries in the world. Self-reliance in the main, to be supplemented by outside assistance forms the relationship between the two. Absorbing foreign capital and importing technology are in subordination to self-reliance for the purpose of improving our capabilities for self-reliance; the principle of self-reliance will thus be correctly and comprehensively carried out. On the basis of the present situation in our country, we absorb foreign capital to make up for the inadequate capital for construction and we import technology to improve the backward level of our technology. Foreign technology is adapted for Chinese use in improvement and creation; it updates our equipment for modernization; it improves our ability in production and construction; it speeds up the development of science and technology in our country which in turn speeds up the construction in other fields and ultimately strengthens our capability for self-reliance. Therefore, an open door is not just a tactical device but a strategic policy, and not only will self-reliance be unaffected, but the ability for self-reliance will be strengthened.

It is our deep belief that the open door policy, once correctly carried out, will release the great potential of the principle of autonomy and self-reliance and unfold a brand new picture of the construction of socialist modernization in our country before long.

9507

CSO: 4005/590

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU RURAL AREAS LAUNCH CADRE ROTATIONAL TRAINING

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 81 p 1

[News Report: "Jiangsu Rural Areas Launch Winter Training: 2 Million Cadres And Party Members Will Undergo Rotational Training"]

[Text] Starting in the middle of this month, winter training has already been launched on a wide scale in the rural areas of Jiangsu, and more than 2 million cadres from communes and brigades as well as party members will take part in concentrated rotational training before the Spring Festival.

At the secretariat meeting of the local municipal party committee in the middle of September, the provincial party committee laid out plans for this year's winter training. In accordance with the plan and demands of the provincial party committee, local, municipal and county party committees engaged in investigation and study to understand and grasp the ideological situation of the trainees so as to prepare the compilation of lectures. Sampling and training backbone cadres, they did tremendous preparatory work for the winter training. At the present stage of winter training, the first class is about to finish in those communes which have made faster progress. In many county communes, principal responsible cadres have led the classes and given concrete instructions on the winter training tasks to ensure smooth progress.

In the winter training this year, "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" is the main focus of study. Through studying, the thought of the broad cadres and party members are united in the basic conclusions of the "Resolution." On the basis of learning and raising consciousness, the emphasis is on strengthening and perfecting the responsibility system of agricultural production, developing multiple management and improving the cognitive problem of party discipline. The goal is to unify thought, to strengthen unity, to rectify work style, to stimulate morale and to work hard toward the construction of "two high-level civilizations" in the rural areas.

In local winter training, the study of the "Resolution" concentrates on solving four problems of understanding. 1. Correct understanding of Mao Zedong's historical status and the guiding function of Mao Zedong thought. 2. Correct understanding of the history of the past 32 years and the lessons thereof. 3. Correct understanding of the party line and policy since the Third Plenum, especially that in rural economic policy. 4. Full understanding of the strengthening of party construction and the importance of party discipline. In solving these cognitive

problems, the emphasis is laid on using the "Resolution" as a weapon, concentrating on the key points and solving the problems in a to-the-point manner. In the winter training at some places, on the basis of summing up the previous study of the "Resolution," key points are selected to study Part 8 of the "Resolution," in reference to the 10 guiding principles in the "Resolution," so as to sum up experiences, spot discrepancies, pose questions and discuss measures with the purpose of applying the 10 articles of basic experience in the construction of modernization to practical work. Some focus on those party members and cadres who have not correctly followed the policy of the Third Plenum or correctly understood the responsibility system in agricultural production and its economic policy, and the winter training emphasized further purging the influence of leftist thought and comparing the change before and after the Third Plenum so as to sum up historical experiences. In still other winter training classes, the situation in which cadres and party members neglect political ideological work is pointed out, people are organized to discuss how to strengthen party construction after the production responsibility system input into practice, how to succeed in political ideological work, and how to better enhance the core function of lower party committees, the fortress function of party branches and the vanguard function of party members. Some, paying attention to the slack party discipline and bad social customs, actively induce cadres and party members to recognize their own responsibility and to take up leadership in building up spiritual civilization in rural areas.

At present, party committees of the counties and communes following the spirit of the Fourth Conference of the Fifth National People's Congress and the demand made in the Conference on Rural Propaganda Work held by the Central Propaganda Department, are strengthening concrete leadership in winter training and concentrating resources to grasp the task seriously, in order that rural winter training can be finished before the Spring Festival.

9507

CSO: 4005/590

PARTY AND STATE

AGENDA OF ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

OW261357 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress adopted the following agenda for the session on 26 February 1982:

1. Hear and discuss a report by Governor Zhou Zijian on the work of the Anhui Provincial People's Government and examine the main points of the 1982 plans for economic and social development in Anhui;
2. Hear and discuss a report by Director (Zhou Daojun) of the provincial finance department on the final provincial accounts for 1980, implementation of the 1981 provincial budget and the draft provincial budget for 1982;
3. Hear and discuss a report by Vice Chairman Hu Kaiming of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress on the work of the standing committee;
4. Hear and discuss a report by Vice President (Hua Jincheng) of the Provincial Higher People's Court on the work of the court and a report by Chief Procurator Liu Lianmin of the Provincial People's Procuratorate on the work of the procuratorate; and
5. Hold elections and adopt resolutions.

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

WORK REPORT OF SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 82 p 1, 4

[Article by Chang Lifu [1603 7812 1133], Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress: "Work Report of The Shaanxi People's Congress Standing Committee; Presented at the 4th Session of the Fifth Congress on 1 January 1982"]

[Text] Fellow Representatives: The Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has requested that I submit to the Congress the work report for the preceeding year.

Ever since the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress the Standing Committee of this body has sought to make further economic adjustments and to promote the policy of political stability. The Standing Committee has sincerely implemented the resolutions of the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, developed socialist democracy, built socialist institutions, promoted economic development in our province and stimulated the development of construction in our endeavors. The major accomplishments are listed below.

1. The Formulation and Promulgation of Local Laws and Regulations and the Revision of Certain Laws (Draft)

During the past year the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has utilized a foundation of state laws and rules and pertinent regulations to integrate the needs of our province in constructing socialist material and spiritual culture and has worked in accordance with the new conditions and new issues occurring in the economic readjustments in order to guarantee the smooth progression of the economic readjustments, protect political stability and unity and secure the results of economic reform with successive conferences of the Standing Committee which discussed and formulated five local laws and regulations. These are: "The Shaanxi Province Market Management Trial Laws;" "The Shaanxi Province National Construction Land Requisition and Rural Construction Land Use Management Trial Laws;" "The Shaanxi Province Reclamation of Discharged Pollutants Trial Measures;" "The Shaanxi Province Family Planning Provisional Regulations;" and "The Shaanxi Province People's Congress Standing Committee Provisional Measures for the Appointment and Removal of State Personnel."

The formulation of these local regulations and laws was primarily directed towards the new conditions and issues arising out of the present work in economic readjustments and emphasized the following economic laws and regulations: First was the formulation of land management rules and regulations to effectively protect the land now under cultivation, the rational arrangement of land use for urban and rural construction, the use of legislative methods to strictly limit any land waste, and a response to the production development needs of the workers-peasants-soldiers and the livelihood needs of the urban and rural people. Second was the formulation of market management measures under the guidance of state planning directives to give vent to the role of market adjustments, to link up commodity transportation channels, and to promote exchange of goods and materials between city and countryside. Passage of this measure promoted strengthened market management, enlivened the economy, stabilized prices, attacked speculation and profiteering and satisfied the people's production and livelihood needs. Third was the formulation of pollutant discharge measures in order to strengthen control of pollutant discharges in all units which produce pollutants, to stimulate enterprise scientific and technological reforms, to develop the integrated recovery of waste materials, to protect environmental purity, and to protect the people's health. The promulgation and implementation of these measures had varying degrees of positive influence on economic development, so there must be continued strengthening of propaganda and educational work and we must demand that everyone know and obey the law. There must be continued strengthening of work in investigation and observation to achieve compliance with the laws, strict enforcement and severe punishment for infringements. There also must be implementation of further steps to achieve completion of these efforts.

The Shaanxi Province People's Congress also formulated and promulgated "The Shaanxi Province Family Planning Provisional Regulations." These regulations basically require the advocacy of late marriage, late childbirth, fewer children, superior children, control of population increases, a reduction of the state's burden, beneficial economic construction, and an improvement of the material and spiritual life of the broad people. This past year, for a variety of reasons, family planning work in our province has relaxed, especially in the countryside, and we have returned to an increased rate of population growth. All levels of the people's government and family planning management departments should become closely involved with carrying out propaganda work, strengthening ideological education work, sincerely carrying out this regulation and effectively controlling the rate of population increase.

During its recent 12th session the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress also discussed "The Shaanxi Province Forestry Conservation Management Provisional Laws (Draft)" and "The Shaanxi Province Archaeological Conservation Management Provisional Laws (Draft)" and submitted them to the congress for examination and approval. The forestry conservation management laws were formulated in order to implement the "The People's Republic of China National

Forestry Laws (Trial)," "The Resolution Concerning the Commencement of the People's Voluntary Botanical Movement" formulated by the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and related regulations of the State Council strictly curtail the serious problem of wanton cutting of forests and trees, stimulate a positive attitude toward planting and protecting trees, carry out land and water conservation, conserve and improve the balance of nature, protect agriculture, aid construction and create an abundance for our descendants. This year our province was hit by severe floods and while this was mainly caused by severe rainstorms it nonetheless was related to improper land use and to destruction of forest lands and vegetation. The formulation of these measures is based on the experiences derived from the calamities resulting from destruction of the forests. Formulation of the archaeological protection management laws is designed to provide improved protection, development and utilization of our province's abundance of historical artifacts. Shaanxi has a genuine abundance of archaeological artifacts and revolutionary relics. Both below and above the soil, from prehistoric society to socialist society Shaanxi province not only reflects China's long history and glorious culture, moreover it can be described as relatively complete in terms of social history materials. This is a special, outstanding feature of our province. After satisfying the needs of economic construction and cultural development, improvement of the protection, management, development and utilization of these artifacts will greatly strengthen education and patriotism, historical materialism and revolutionary traditions. This will serve as a link between past and present, elevate the people's spirits, stimulate them and awaken the country. It also will play an increasingly larger role in developing tourism, promoting cultural exchanges, and in promoting friendship with other nations.

The Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress also followed the lead of the "Resolution Concerning the Issue of a Speedy Trial in Criminal Cases" passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and permitted the Provincial People's Procuratorate and the Provincial People's Higher Court to petition for extended incarceration and trial postponements in a number of cases. A communique from the National People's Congress Standing Committee's Legal Committee called for study of "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Revised Version)," "The Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of China (Third Draft)," "The Litigation Laws of the People's Republic of China (Fourth Draft)," "The Economic Contract Laws of the People's Republic of China (Tentative Draft)," and "The State Factory and Mine Laws of the People's Republic of China." Throughout the provincial organizations, various concerned departments and some districts, municipalities, counties, universities, colleges, technical schools and institutes organized their comrades, experts, scholars and professional cadres to conduct conferences, give their views on revisions and make timely reports.

2. Scheduled Meetings of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress to Hear the Work Reports of the Provincial People's Government and Concerned Departments and to Discuss and Make Resolutions Concerning Shaanxi Province

During the past year, the session of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress which centered on problems in the national economic readjustments listened to the following reports: "Report Concerning Conditions During the past Year in the National Economic Readjustments in Shaanxi Province" by Hui Shigong [1920 0013 1872], Deputy Governor of Shaanxi Province; "Report on Implementation of the National Economic Plan in Shaanxi Province during 1981" and "Report on Conditions for Seven Months of Implementation of the 1981 Financial Budget" by Jiang Yi [1203 0001], Deputy Governor of Shaanxi Province; "Report on Agricultural Production Conditions Throughout Shaanxi Province" by Deputy Governor Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] and "Report on Problems in Current Market Prices" by the Director of the Provincial Price Management Board Shen Youhong [3947 0645 7703]. Zhang Shuren [1728 2885 0086], Director of the Higher Education Bureau, presented a "Report on Strengthening Educational Work in Ideology and Politics in Institutes of Higher Education," and Yu Xun [7625 6061], Director of the Provincial Cultural Bureau, presented a "Report on Conditions in Shaanxi Province Work in Culture, Literature and Art." These reports centered on implementing the spirit of the Chinese Communist Party Central Conference on Issues in the Ideological Line, repressing bourgeois liberalization and overcoming weak leadership attitudes. Yang Wenjing [2799 2429 2529], Deputy Chairman of the Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, presented a "Report on Conditions in Application and Dissemination of Scientific and Technological Results in Shaanxi Province" which was based on the spirit of the communique "Suggestions Concerning the Development of China's Science and Technology" of the National Science Commission and transmitted by the Party Central and the State Council. Gao Bulin [7559 2975 2651], Chief Procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, submitted a written report to the 11th session of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. This report on working conditions was based on the spirit of directives from the Party Central and the State Council concerning the reestablishment of public order and bringing swift and severe punishment to those who commit crimes. The Provincial People's Congress seriously discussed the reports and made constructive criticisms to help in carrying out work in all areas.

After the Shaanxi districts of Hanzhong and Baoji suffered flood damage of a severity rarely seen in history the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman, some deputy chairmen and committee members together with responsible comrades of the Provincial Committee and the Provincial People's Government closely investigated the stricken areas and participated in production disaster relief work. The 11th session of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee heard a talk titled "Report on Shaanxi Province Flood Damage and Production Disaster Relief Work" by Yu Mingtao [0060 2494

3447], Governor of Shaanxi Province, and then formulated the "Resolution to Make Progressive Steps in the Production Disaster Relief Work." The resolution asks us to proceed from our foundation of overall planning and complete arrangements in current production disaster relief work to place our work emphasis on the heavily damaged areas; to resolutely carry out a policy of "depending on the masses, self reliance and self help through production;" to sincerely carry out all disaster relief measures and make correct arrangements for the masses' production and livelihood; to become closely involved with carrying out education regarding the legal system and strengthen the upholding of social order; to commend models of progressive behavior and encourage a spirit of overcoming hardships. The resolution called on all people of Shaanxi Province, especially the broad masses of the disaster area, to utilize the spirit of the Sixth Party Plenum to make a powerful effort, give vent to the Yenan spirit, strengthen their faith, be of one heart and mind, make a persistent effort and win new victories in production disaster relief work. At the same time they hope that all levels of the people's government will remember the lessons learned from the serious losses caused by this great disaster, will integrate their efforts to restore production and will effectively strengthen and improve flood prevention work and assorted engineering projects. "Take precautions against possible dangers," make repairs before the rainy season, prevention is number one, integrate management, man overcomes nature, with constant control there is lasting safety--it is only through following these exhortations that a repeated occurrence of such a great flood could be prevented from causing disaster or that the level of damage could be greatly reduced.

The 105 counties (municipalities and districts) in Shaanxi province initiated work in direct elections, put it into general practice in the latter half of 1980 and concluded it in the first quarter of 1981. In June of last year, at the 9th Session of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Chang Lifu [1603 7812 1133], Chairman of the Provincial Elections Commission, gave a report summing up work in the province on direct elections, commended the accomplishments, summed up the experiences, and affirmed that all election work was proceeding in a smooth and effective manner with obvious results. The committee approved the report and responded with a resolution which immediately abolished the Provincial Elections Commission and left the unfinished work for the Provincial People's government to complete in conjunction with its daily activities. At that time, there were four counties (districts) which were unable to convene congresses, but these now have been convened.

In regard to work in the countryside, in addition to hearing reports by the provincial government concerning farm production conditions and on conditions in the implementation of the rural production responsibility system, the chairman, deputy chairmen and members of the People's Congress Standing Committee paid many visits to the countryside, emphasized understanding of the new conditions and new issues in both northern and southern Shaanxi in the implementation of the

rural production responsibility system, developing diversified management and construction of local authority, suggested some progressive changes and gave timely support and aid to all levels of government.

During the past year, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee appointed and removed 276 state workers, including 22 people in the provincial government organizations, 53 people in the provincial system, 199 people in the provincial procuratorate and 2 responsible persons in the Provincial Congress Standing Committee offices. The appointment and removal of personnel is based on a cadre's revolutionary level, youthfulness, knowledge, and specialization. In considering those people submitted for appointment or removal the most important factor is the examination made by the submitting unit, and attention is also given to correct cadre management and conformance with the law in one's work performance. In order to promote improved work in appointing and removing according to relevant "Local Organizational Laws," "Judicial Organization Laws" and "Procuratorate Organization Laws" we applied the spirit of the communique of the National People's Congress Standing Committee General Office in dealing with appointments and removals and summed up our province's work experiences over the past year. The 11th Session of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee formulated and passed "The Shaanxi Province Standing Committee Provisional Measures for the Appointment and Removal of State Personnel."

The People's Congress Standing Committee conference is scheduled to convene and carry out its authorized functions and authority at the close of the general session of the Provincial People's Congress. During the past year, the Standing Committee convened a total of six times. In order to have a successful session emphasis was given to:

1. Deciding on the conference topics. The conferences closely centered upon the party's central tasks and proceeded in accordance with the duties of the Provincial Congress Standing Committee in discussing and deciding major provincial concerns in politics, economics, culture and education.
2. Correct pre-conference preparations. This includes keeping close links between the government and concerned departments in pre-conference preparation of materials for reports and proposals and, to the greatest possible extent, making pre-conference contact with all delegates regarding proposals so that they can prepare their views. Committee members and agency cadres should be organized to make investigations and perform research on the proposals and carry out other necessary tasks.
3. Integrate the major proposals, select and study the relevant documents of the Central Committee and the State Council. During the past year, we focused on studying the party's "Resolution Concerning Certain Historical Issues in the Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," major Party Central directives concerning economic readjustments and Comrade Peng Zhen's [1756 4176] speech concerning the issue of work by the local people's congress standing committees. We found guidance in the spirit of the Party Central document and achieved excellent results in improving and unifying the committee members' ideological

understanding and in correctly discussing and resolving the issues. 4. Conduct good discussion meetings. Give full vent to democracy, permit the delegates and non-voting participants, including invited experts, to fully express themselves so as to arrive at a broad spectrum of views. 5. After the conference, supervise and urge the implementation of the conference resolutions.

All of the proposals and the personnel appointments and removals of the 5th Session of the Standing Committee have been included in the "Conference Proceedings" and sent to all delegates.

3. The Organization of the Committee Members' Work and the Performance of Investigative and Research Tasks

Investigation and research work are important tasks of the People's Congress Standing Committee and are a basic method used in the Standing Committee's work. During the past year, the responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee made repeated visits to the countryside to question the masses, went to the primary level to conduct investigations and perform research, understand conditions and help the standing committees in some local people's governments and counties (municipalities and districts) perform their work. In the middle and end of June of this year, during the commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Communist Party and with emphasis on the economic readjustments, the provincial people's Congress Standing Committee organized its membership to go into each locale to make investigations. In the countryside they emphasized understanding the agriculture production responsibility system, implementing the rural economic policy, developing diversified management and fighting against drought in the Autumn harvest. In the cities they emphasized understanding industrial readjustments, enterprise rectification and market management. At the same time, they integrated their investigations, inquired after old soldiers and old comrades. In July and August of this year, the responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and some of the committee members participated in a province-wide, unified, large-scale investigation of financing and taxation and in an investigation of urban sanitation, thus becoming familiar with conditions in industrial production and financial revenues. In the process of formulating local laws concerning family planning, market management, pollutant fees, management of construction use land and management of cultural artifacts conservation the Provincial Congress Standing Committee organized personnel under the leadership of the deputy chairmen to visit certain places and departments to conduct investigations, hold conferences, and seek out viewpoints. The year of experience has taught us that the People's Congress Standing Committee must carry out its own responsibilities and discuss and decide major issues, must initiate the work of the government, the judiciary and the procuratorate, must exercise supervision, must strengthen its work in investigation and research, and must strengthen its work in observation, study and supervision.

4. Strengthening of Links and Making Progress in Work

An important task of the the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee is to strenghten links with the National People's Congress Standing Committee and with the municipal and county (district) people's congress standing committees. Non-voting member conferences are an effective method for the formation of such mutual links. The non-voting member conferences with the National People's Congress Standing Committee are good study opportunities for our Provincial Congress Standing Committee. Each time the deputy chairmen return from such participation they present reports on the spirit and the proceedings of the National People's Congress Standing Committee conference. This year the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee always invited municipal and county (district) standing committee responsible cadres to attend the sessions. They took these opportunities to learn about actual conditions in the municipalities and counties, which greatly helped in discussing and resolving the issues and in having a successful conference. This also helped the municipal and county (district) standing committees to exchange experiences and to conduct their work. As for the problems which the municipal and county (district) people's congress standing committees commonly encounter in their work, the general office of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee organized four special conference with Chang Lifu and Zhang Yichen [1728 9198 1820] both speaking at the second conference, summing up everyone's opinions and presenting the summary statement. After the conference the materials were printed up and distributed. In addition, they also printed some model materials from the national level and from Shaanxi province to exchange work conditions and experience.

A continual, important task of the People's Congress Standing Committee is to form links with the people's representatives and through them form links with the broad masses. This, furthermore, is the foundation of the committee's work performance. During the past year, in addition to continually writing letters and sending out conference proceedings and study materials, whenever the committee members made investigations or went to the countryside they always took care to form links with the representatives to seek out and hear their views. The views and suggestions expressed are passed to the provincial people's government and the concerned departments for investigation and handling. The sincere handling of both the delegates' suggestions and the letters from the masses are important in forging strong links with the provincial delegates and the broad masses. During this past year we have received 699 letters from the masses, and a considerable proportion of these were personally handled by the deputy chairmen. As for the 570 proposals before the 3rd Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, these have already been completely taken care of by the Provincial People's Government, the general offices of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the concerned departments. The results have been printed up and sent out to each delegate.

5. Participation in Foreign Affairs Activities

This year the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has greatly increased its involvement in foreign affairs. Our purpose is to deepen friendship and understanding with those from the Third World and from other nations and to promote the principles of world peace and anti-hegemony. To these ends our provincial congress met with delegations from the countries of Japan, New Zealand, Italy, Australia, Mexico and Spain as well as from the areas of Asia, Europe and Australia. It received visits from the king of Sweden, The king of Belgium, the president of Venezuela and a former prime minister of Japan. It also received a delegation of the Asian Committee Members of the Population and Development Commission supported by the United Nations Population Fund. These activities helped promote mutual understanding and increased foreign friendship.

Fellow representatives: During the past year, the work of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was performed under the direct leadership of the Shaanxi Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. There is hope for the year ahead, our prospects for economic development are great, though the tasks are of great difficulty. In the implementation of the spirit of the 4th Session of the Fifth National People's Congress all levels of the People's Government in Shaanxi province must integrate the actual conditions, sincerely carry out the ten-point plan for economic construction and must organize the broad cadres and people of the province to study the Government Work Report of Premier Zhao Ziyang, strengthen their faith, bolster their spirits, stimulate their actions and struggle to fulfill the 1982 National Economic Plan. The Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee must work hard to reach new achievements in completing each task conferred by the People's Congress.

11582
CSO: 4005/570

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK240200 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon. More than 1,500 representatives who are participating in the fourth session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress were present at the preparatory meeting. The following is the agenda for the session, which was unanimously passed at the preparatory meeting this afternoon:

1. Governor Liu Tianfu's report on the present economic situation and the economic construction tasks for 1982 and approval of the resolution on the above-mentioned report;
2. The report on the 1982 tentative plan for economic and social development in the province, to be made by Yang Zhen, chairman of the provincial planning commission; the report on the 1980 final accounts, the implementation of the 1981 budget and the 1982 draft budget, to be made by Ai Honggong, director of the provincial finance bureau; the approval of the resolution on the above two reports;
3. The work report of the standing committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, to be made by Zhong Ming, vice chairman of the standing committee; the approval of the resolution on the above report; and
4. The work report of the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court, to be made by court President Tang Guangli; the work report of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, to be made by Chief Procurator Kou Qingyan; the approval of the above two reports.

The preparatory meeting also elected 81 persons, including (Jing Changwen), as members of the presidium of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and Zhong Ming as secretar-general of the presidium; elected (Lin Kezhe) as concurrent vice chairman of the credentials committee and Luo Xiongcai, Fan Hua, (Peng Mengqing) as concurrent vice chairmen of the budget commission of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress; and approved the list of chairman, vice chairman and members of the motions examination committee of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, with Liang Guang as chairman.

CSO: 4005/625

PARTY AND STATE

SHENZHEN HAILS EXPULSION OF LIN JINGYI FROM PARTY

HK210412 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The news that Lin Jingyi, who reacted against criticism in the party press and caused trouble, has been dismissed from the party and from all his party and nonparty posts has been vigorously applauded by the cadres and masses of Shenzhen municipality. The comrades of the municipal CCP committee's organization department said: In Lin Jingyi's view, it was better to rely on and believe the Hong Kong Press rather than the Communist Party. His stand was totally wrong. There was no communist quality in him at all. We cannot allow people like this to remain in the party. It is completely correct to expel him from the party.

Many comrades of the municipal government's personnel bureau and the municipal CCP committee's united front department said: Some people think that since Shenzhen is being run as a special economic zone, it is alright to pursue liberalization, do away with individual and national moral quality and party spirit, and even to smuggle and peddle contraband and engage in bribery and corruption. Hence, criticizing Lin Jingyi's thinking and behavior and expelling him from the party are of practical significance for educating the cadres and masses and clearing away various ideological obstacles in building the special economic zone.

CSO: 4005/625

PARTY AND STATE

LI LIAN URGES WORK STYLE IMPROVEMENT

SK171026 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to our reporters, on the afternoon of 16 February Li Lian, second secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the eighth enlarged plenary session of the sixth standing committee of the Municipal CCP Committee.

In his speech, Li Lian stated: To make a decisive turn for the better in party workstyle, it is very important for leading personnel to enhance their confidence and actively take the lead in improving workstyle. We are confident in making a turn for the better in our party workstyle. More and more persons able to set an example in improving workstyle join in. However, there are still comrades who lack confidence. Some contend that the poor workstyle is too complicated to be solved because it involves many people who are in both high and low posts and many problems concerning politics, the economy, individuals and collectives. As a result, it is very hard for them to rectify the workstyle. Some are afraid of failure to solve problems. Some are afraid of hurting others and suffering losses since they do their work in line with the party spirit, but others turn a blind eye to party principles. Without solving ideological problems, we will certainly be unsuccessful in improving party workstyle and will cause persons to lose their courage in struggling against malpractices.

Li Lian noted: To make a decisive turn for the better in party workstyle, the following three experiences should be heeded:

1. The long-developed fine tradition and workstyle of our party has set an example and laid a solid foundation for our task to successfully improve party workstyle.
2. The vast number of party members and the masses who are opposing and resisting the malpractices represent a favorable condition in making a decisive turn for the better in party workstyle.
3. The resolutions and measures adopted by the CCP Central Committee on successfully improving workstyle have set forth a way to make a decisive turn for the better in party workstyle.

In citing ways to make a decisive turn for the better in party workstyle, Li Lian urged leading personnel at all levels to take the lead in workstyle rectification. First and second leaders at all levels should actively participate. For example, the standing committee of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and organs under the

municipal NCP committee and people's government should take the lead in the work. Leading cadres at all levels should practice what they preach. In handling matters among units, principal leaders should appear to reach an agreement on problems with others, refrain from feting and blackmailing each other and make concerted efforts to abide by party discipline. If every comrade actively sets an example in blocking malpractices and first and second leaders in various units, as well as thousands upon thousands of leading cadres at all levels, set examples in bravely conducting and guiding workstyle rectification, our party workstyle will take a decisive turn for the better. We will certainly make great progress in our work.

CSO: 4005/625

PARTY AND STATE

CYL URGED TO PREPARE FOR 12TH CCP CONGRESS

OW170343 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee called a working conference from 10 to 15 February. It was pointed out at the conference: The CYL organizations at all levels in Jiangsu Province must continue to carry forward the guideline of the sixth plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, step up ideological-political work among young people, further increase the fighting capacity of CYL organizations, and mobilize the broad masses by youth league members and young people to play a vanguard, exemplary role in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations and work harder to welcome the convening of the 12th National Party Congress, the 11th National CYL Congress and the 8th Jiangsu Provincial CYL Congress with concrete achievements.

It was also pointed out at the conference: The youth league is an assistant to the party, and should go all out to grasp firmly and well, in 1982, the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization, an important call issued by the party central committee. First of all, intensified education should be conducted among the broad masses of young people throughout the province to help them develop greater affection for the party, the motherland and the socialist system, consciously adhere to the four fundamental principles, and heighten their revolutionary desire to make China strong and accomplish the four modernizations. Meanwhile, methods loved by young people should also be adopted to organize them in studying revolutionary theory and history in order to assist them in better understanding the past, as well as in inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions. This education drive should be gradually deepened. March 1982 is going to be the first month of decorum and courtesy in our country, a concrete way to further develop the "five stresses" and "four points of beauty" activities. Therefore, the CYL organizations at all levels should go all out to organize the masses of young people to learn from Lei Feng, do good deeds for the people and foster new habits. Meanwhile, the various groups in learning from Lei Feng and youth service teams should be perfected, step by step, so that the activities of learning from Lei Feng will become institutionalized and placed on a regular basis.

The movement to become shock workers in the new long march towards socialist modernization represents, in itself, a good method of organizing the masses of young people to contribute more to the socialist modernization drive. This movement should be promoted on a still wider scale in 1982. Special attention must be paid to assisting the masses of young people in learning new knowledge and skills, and to encouraging them in participating in technical innovation and invention, so that the movement itself will be able to turn out better economic results and train more skilled personnel.

Speaking at the working conference, Secretary Chu Jiang of the provincial party committee called on the CYL organizations at all levels to maintain a firm grip on study among all youth league members and young people and organize them to earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and the new knowledge of science and culture. He also urged them to step up ideological-political work, unite with the broad masses of young people, adhere to the four fundamental principles, and resolutely maintain close ties with the party central committee. Efforts should be made to study the new situation, sum up new experiences, do an even better job in making new progress of CYL work, and contribute more to the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/625

PARTY AND STATE

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI UNITED FRONT MEETING

OW190617 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 February, the United Front work department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee called a discussion meeting of the responsible personnel of democratic parties and nonpartisan personnel from all walks of life in Shanghai in order to better understand each other and give full play to the spirit of democratic consultation.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, attended the discussion meeting and conveyed the major guidelines of the symposium of first secretaries of party committees from each province, municipality and autonomous region which was sponsored by the party central committee in December 1981. Touching on Shanghai's work in 1982, Comrade Chen Guodong pointed that with strengthening our leadership in the political and ideological fields, we must simultaneously maintain a firm grip on the building of material and spiritual civilization and strive for still better results in all fields of work in Shanghai.

Nonpartisan personnel attending the discussion meeting were Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; Vice Mayor Zhao Zukang; and Tan Jiazhen and Liu Liangmo, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. Also attending the meeting were some 40 responsible personnel from democratic parties and mass organizations concerned in Shanghai, including (Xu Wensi), (Zhu Xuecheng), (Chen Ju), (Zhao Chaogou), (Li Ruifu), (Zhu Yuanfu), (Dong Yunzhu), (Lin Chaoquan), (Chang Jiashu) and (Xia Qi). Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, was also present.

CSO: 4005/625

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 28 FEB

OW281015 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon at the (Jihong) Theater in Fuzhou.

Vice Chairman Wang Zhi of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress presided over the preparatory meeting, and Vice Chairman Jia Jiumin of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress made a report on the preparatory work for the session.

The meeting elected the presidium and secretary general for the session and adopted the agenda for this session. It also adopted the namelists of the credentials, bills, budget and motions examination committees.

The fourth session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress will formally open on 28 February.

The presidium of the session is composed of 53 persons, whose names in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames are as follows:

Wang Zhi, Wang Hanjie, (Wang Fangqin), (Shen Jiushun), (Lan Zimei) (female), Cong Dezi, Lu Sheng, Lu Haoran, Lu Jiaxi, (Bo Wangmin), (Ye Fulin) (female), Wu Hongxiang, Zhu Shaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, Ren Manjun, Liu Yongsheng, Liu Yongye, (Li Tianrui), Li Lairong, Li Wenren, (Hang Du), (Wu Zhengwen), He Ruoren, (Lu Ziheng), Lu Weite, (Shen Hui) (female), (Zhang Haixian), (Chen Shuangyuan), Chen Xizhong, Chen Maling (female), (Li Shaoqing), Xiang Nan, Hao Zhaowen, Hou Linzhou, (Hong Le), (Hong Xiuqiong) (female), He Minxue, (Huang Fulin), Yuan Gai, Jia Jiumin, (Jia Yuanci), (Yi Tianmin), (Guo Shuyao), (Shu Guorong), (Cheng Shaokang), (Ju Shichang), Fu Bocui, (Wei Xiushan), Cai Li, Cai Liangcheng, Cai Qirui, Liao Zhigao and Pan Zhongyu.

The secretary general is Cai Liangcheng.

CSO: 4005/625

PARTY AND STATE

QINGHAI CONVENES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION FORUM

SK140904 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, the preparatory group under the Qinghai Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission sponsored a forum 10-11 February with the participation of responsible persons from the party discipline inspection commissions of various provincial-level organs, Xining municipality and Haidong Prefecture.

The forum urged localities throughout the province to join the struggle against smugglings, trafficking in contraband goods, and graft and embezzlement as an important measure to improve the party's work style and enforce party discipline. Efforts should be made to conduct education on party discipline and work style among party members in line with the major economic crimes discovered by organs in rectifying their work style.

According to reports given by units on their work, the forum urged units and departments to deal with serious economic crimes involving cadres or leading cadres at all levels. The forum urged them to quickly deal with serious economic cases which have not been handled over the past 2 years for whatever reason.

The forum urged discipline inspection organizations at all levels to cooperate with departments concerned to expose serious criminal cases in the economic field. All cases should be thoroughly investigated and strictly dealt with. In particular, leading cadres at all levels who have been involved in economic crimes should be severely punished.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the preparatory group under the provincial discipline inspection commission and Ma Wanli, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who also addressed the forum.

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON REGION'S TASKS

SK280532 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the regional conference of secretaries of banner and county CCP committees. He said: The major tasks for our region in 1982 are to continue unswerving implementation of the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee, the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and the important directives of the CCP Central Committee for Nei Monggol's work; to intensify readjustment and consolidation, mainly of economic work, on all fronts; to win a victory in establishing material and spiritual civilizations; and to further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Zhou Hui said: Specifically, in our economic work we should ensure a 4 percent increase and strive for a 5 percent increase in our industry-agriculture-animal husbandry output value. In establishing spiritual civilization, we should follow the guidelines of the central directives to restructure our regional organs, train cadres and strike at smuggling and selling of smuggled goods, so as to achieve a decisive turn for the better in our public security, social common practices and the party's work style.

Zhou Hui put forward 10 tasks for our work:

1. Continue attaching importance to the production of forestry, animal husbandry, grain, oil-bearing crops, beets and diversified economy and strive to achieve substantial increases over last year in output, output value, marketable rate and per capita income.
2. Grasp well the work in the industrial, communications, capital construction and financial and trading fields. Our goals for this year are to follow up our successes last year's in order to further implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; to open up economic and technical cooperation with advanced units; to greatly develop light and textile industries; to gradually change the passive position of the machine industry; to achieve better economic results, strive for increased production and income and achieve a balance in credit and material supplies and price stability.
3. Pay attention to the production and livelihood of the herdsmen living in border areas. Beginning this year, we should solve all the major problems in their production and livelihood step by step, in a planned manner, and strive to bring about great changes in their production and livelihood and in their economy

and culture in 5 or 10 years. We should also achieve marked results in solving the problems in the production and livelihood of the people in old revolutionary base areas, mountainous and animal husbandry areas and areas heavily hit by natural disasters.

4. Grasp well school work.

5. Grasp scientific and technical work.

6. Grasp united front work and work concerning foreigners or foreign organizations.

7. Grasp public security work and work concerning social common practices. We should adopt comprehensive measures to improve public security. In establishing good social practices, we should create a powerful public opinion which supports justice and bans evil through, mainly, learn-from-Lei Feng activities and "five stresses" and "four points of beauties" activities.

8. Grasp press, publication, theoretical, historical, literary and art and other work on the ideological front.

9. Pay attention to the study and training of cadres and staff members and workers.

10. Make a success of restructuring regional organs and training in rotating cadres at the regional level.

Zhou Hui stressed that attention should be paid to all of the 10 tasks, not just some of them. He said: Attention should also be paid to both the material civilization and the spiritual civilization. We should emphasize that our central task is the economy. As far as time is concerned, we should exert extra efforts in the first 6 months. In order to achieve very good results, we should resort to the method of fixing responsibilities. Responsible persons of party committees and governments should take the lead and organize work teams to have the responsibility and duties for each one of them clearly specified, so that at the yearend work examinations, rewards and punishments can be properly apportioned.

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO MEET 27 FEB

OW251235 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The 2-day 12th session of the standing committee of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress ended in Hefei today. It decided that the fourth session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress will be held in Hefei on 27 February. At the plenary session, the standing committee members unanimously approved the draft agenda for the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, which consisted mainly of the following: Examination of the report by Governor Zhou Zijian on the work of the Provincial People's Government; examination of the main points of Anhui's economic and social development plan for 1982; examination of the report by (Zhou Daojing), director of the provincial finance department, on the province's final financial accounts for 1980, on the implementation of the province's financial budget for 1981 and on the draft financial budget for 1982; examination of the report by Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress, on the work of the standing committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress; examination of the report by (Fa Jincheng), vice president of the Provincial High People's Court, on the work of the court; examination of the report by (Liu Lianming), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

The plenary session approved in principle the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, discussed the committee's written report on the handling of the motions submitted to the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and decided to submit it to the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress for examination. The 12th session also examined the draft of the proposed namelist to be submitted to the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress.

The plenary session was presided over by Gu Zhuoxin, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Vice chairmen of the standing committee who attended this session included Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming and Zhao Minxue. Attending the session as observers were Wei Xinyi, vice governor of Anhui; (Zheng Huaizhou), secretary general of the Provincial People's Government; (Fa Jincheng), vice president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and (Li Pengmin), deputy chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

HEGELIAN CONCEPT OF SELF-RESTRICTION DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Yixing [1728 5065 2502]: "Hegel on Putting Restrictions on Oneself"]

[Text] How to understand infinity and how to look upon the relationship between limits and infinity has always been a difficult problem in the history of philosophy. The German philosopher Hegel believed that limits and infinity were mutually contained and mutually transitory. He stressed that infinity is not outside of limits but is within limits, and that infinity needs to be grasped within limits. Hegel persisted in opposing that kind of other-wordly view which deviated from limits pursuing infinity or looked upon infinity as being forever unattainable.

Proceeding from the mutually unified dialectical relationship of limits and infinity, Hegel also expounded upon the proposition that people must put restrictions on themselves. In regard to every specific existence, he used a logical category in generalizing, calling it "fixed existence." Any "fixed existence" is limited. For example, for a parcel of land 3 mu in size, this is its quantitative limit. This land is a meadow but not a forest or cistern; this is its qualitative limit. People are also a kind of "fixed existence" and are limited. Only by consciously understanding this kind of limit and by being adept at putting restrictions on the self can people obtain infinity and win freedom. In "Minor Logic" he said that "for a person intent upon great achievements, he needs to be aware, as Goethe has stated, of putting restrictions on himself. Conversely, all those people who want to do everything actually achieve nothing, and will fail in the end." "Any person who is fed up with limits certainly cannot achieve this realization, but will only wallow in abstracts and be down-hearted and gloomy to the end of his life."

It is precisely this: the universe is endless and individual life is limited; the practices of humanity and the expansion of knowledge are infinite, but individual time, energy and qualifications are limited. We must understand infinity from among limits and be adept at grasping infinity from among limits. A person who is successful in science invariably on an erudite foundation devotes himself to improving his profession and specializing in his branch of learning. A true revolutionary constantly improves his own work in order to bring about a boundless, glorious future. There is a well-known saying of comrade Lei Feng [7191 6912]: throw a limited life into an unlimited one to serve the people. Is not this a totally correct understanding of the dialectical relationships between limits and infinitude through which real freedom can be won in life and action?

PHILOSOPHICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LI DAZHAO OUTLINED

Beijing ZHEXUE YANJIU [PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 8, 25 Aug 81 pp 38-44

[Article by Yuan Weishi [5913 0251 2514], Department of Philosophy, Zhongshan University: "The Historical Contributions of Forerunners--on the Position of Li Dazhao's Philosophical Thoughts"]

[Text] Li Dazhao was a pioneer in the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China, an ideological founder and important leader of the CCP during its formation period, and a vanguard in the new era of the history of the development of Chinese philosophy. He, along with other pioneers like Li Da, Qu Qiubai, and Cai Hesen, wrote the first group of Marxist philosophical works in China, thus writing a new chapter in the history of the development of Chinese philosophy. What important contributions did Li Dazhao make in the history of modern Chinese philosophy? What enlightenment did his path to ideological development bring for the Chinese people? The following is a preliminary probe into these questions.

(1)

It is not coincidental that Li Dazhao become the first forerunner to disseminate Marxism in China from the standpoint of communism. This is a natural result of his enthusiastic search for an ideological weapon for the Chinese and for the liberation of the Chinese people.

It was after the 1911 Revolution when Li Dazhao stepped onto the historical stage, full of youthful patriotism. The signboard of a republic nation could not cover up the cruel reality of the Chinese people's "hidden worries" and "great sorrow." It was particularly opposition to Yuan Shikai's treacherous and humiliating struggles to restore the deposed monarch and the imperial system which made Li feel the urgent need to forge a new philosophical weapon.

At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, the theory of "competition by natural selection where the superior triumphs over the inferior and the fittest survives" jarred the Chinese people into awareness and played a giant role in advancing the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese. However, it was only a philosophical trend and was not really a scientific theory to be applied toward the solution of social and political problems. As the struggles progressed, the negative aspects of the theory became more clear.

Based on this theory, the imperialists and their hired scholars time and again declared that China should be carved up, saying such things as "Nowhere is the idea of avoiding the strong and attacking the weak considered unrighteous or immoral." "The national deterioration of China and the dejection of the national spirit cannot but lead to control and guidance by foreign forces." ("Japanese Views After the Resolution of the Sino-Japanese Negotiations" recorded in MAGAZINE OF THE EAST, Vol 12, No 7)

This was also used by traitors as a basis for their despicable capitulationist philosophy. On 16 May 1915, the view of the Chief Foreign Minister, Lu Zongyu, while he was arguing on behalf of accepting the Twenty-one Demands at the Council of Government was: "It is impossible to seek restoration of lost rights at the weakest moment." Since "inferiority" had become a reality--what recourse was there but to let others carve China up.

The weak bourgeoisie hence fell into pessimistic despair. Some said, "Evolution and degeneration are decided only by unknowable Fate" (Cang Fu: "Fatalism," recorded in MAGAZINE OF THE EAST, Vol 12, No 7). Even representatives of the Enlightenment Movement like Chen Duxiu sighed that all aspects of China "are fated for elimination through inferiority. Although there are a number of enlightened persons, how can they save China from the fate of extinction which is close at hand?" (NEW YOUTH, Vol 3, No 3, letter).

Even without the theory of evolution, it is difficult to say what is the motive force of history; it is often seen as closely related to heroism. People often see the deterioration of "national wisdom" and "national virtue" as the basic reasons for China's "inferiority." Chen Duxiu saw that the reason for "China's inevitable downfall" was dependent on "whether the wisdom of the people from all aspects could reconstruct their nation during the twentieth century. But, without exaggeration, I sincerely doubt it." ("Patriotism and Consciousness," recorded in JIAYIN, Vol 1, No 4).

Yuan Shikai used this type of mistaken ideological trend as basis for his reactionary activities in the reinstatement of the imperial system. His American advisor Goodnow asserted categorically that "in nations where the level of national wisdom is low, it would be most difficult to set up a republic. Therefore, even if the nations try to carry it out by force, they will fail in the end." (REPUBLICANISM AND SOVEREIGNTY).

At the same time, the people are led to await the coming of the savior of the world. The heads of the Committee for Peace clamored that Yuan Shikai was "the person to whom 400 million Chinese today are entrusting their lives." (Yang Du: "The Theory of the Constitutional Monarchy to Save the Nation"). Clearly, historical heroism had become the reactionary ideological pillar of the modern Chinese autocratic ruling class.

If we do not point out the new philosophical theory which corrects the bias of evolution, it would be impossible to maintain the Chinese people's anti-imperialist and pro-patriotic work; if we do not expose and criticize the historical heroism which had wreaked havoc for so long, it would also be difficult to put

out the leaping flames of despotism. Li Dazhao, who had long dedicated himself to the national cause and devoted all his energies to the opposition of Yuan Shikai's treacherous and dictatorial activities, proposed with irresistible force a rather unique philosophical system to meet the need.

Before answering any concrete questions, he raised, a priori, a basic question which was "what is the universe originally?" He pointed out that all the religions and schools of idealism require the existence in the universe of an absolutely rational, unknowable and mysterious master, and whether he be called God, Reality, The Absolute, Taiji, or Truth, he is not someone which any of us on this earth today can approximate." ("Selections From Li Dazhao," p 79. Hereafter only page numbers will be given when citing from this book.) With clear banners, Li Dazhao waved aside all idealism. He firmly believed that the world is a material world, "The universe is a natural existence without beginning or end," (Ibid). His assertion that materialism is the origin of the world was based on modern knowledge of natural science. Again and again, he affirmed that the universe is boundless in space and in time.

Not only did Li Dazhao believe that the world is made of matter, he also pointed out that matter moves, changes, and develops, the developing force existing within objects. "A secret look at the universe reveals a polarity." (p 66). Everything has "two phases," that is, two different sides, each of which opposes the other's unification and struggles, thus giving impetus to the motion and development of matter. Using a celestial body as example, he said that "its motions are not uniform." (p 68).

According to him, the essence of the universe is the "endlessly youthful" development process of matter. As an organic universe, it is an absolute and forever developing process in which there is no aging or death. In figurative terms, it possesses "endless youth."

However, as an individual concrete object, it must without exception go through the process of birth, development, aging and death. From the celestial body to races of people to nations to individuals--there are no exceptions. This the limited "youthful process" of objects.

Li Dazhao penetratingly expounded on the dialectical relationship between the limited and the unlimited. He pointed out that "endless youth" is formed from the limited "process of youth." The absolute development of the entire universe is formed from the concrete development process of innumerable opposites. In the relation of the two, people should "control the relative with the absolute" (p 67) and must stand at the height of the eternally endless development of the universe to study the development of concrete objects.

Li believed that the motion, change and development of matter are regulated. "I see the motion of the great changes of the universe as endless cycles of rise and fall, prosperity and decline. Those who live must die, those who are destroyed will be remade. Before health and strength there is weakness and degeneration, after age there is youth. The birth of new life as a matter of course occurs again and again within the graves." (p 58).

Development is an endless cycle of "rising and falling, prosperity and decline." At first glance, this might seem like the old cycle theory, but what it really expresses is the eternal nature of development which Li had repeatedly expounded and proved. In contrast to the objects in the historical cycle theory which simply repeat themselves according to predetermined fate, the development of objects which Li understood progresses incessantly toward a newer and higher level. Two days after Li briefly explained his view on development, he expressly wrote the article "The Third" to clarify this concept. He believed that the development of "endless birth" is continuously moving toward "the third" realm which is different from the past and the present. "The Third is an ideal realm, a realm of resurrection, an ever-renewing realm, a realm which moves ever upward." "The moment the ideal "Third" actualizes itself, it has then become the first realm and another "Third" realm will have again appeared before us." (MORNING BELL REPORT, 17 August 1916). Therefore, development is continuously progressing forward with leaps and bounds toward a new realm, rather than merely moving in circles.

This theory of development is the core of Li's philosophical thoughts at this period. His proof inevitably had some holes in it and some areas still possessed elements of idealism. However, his search for the mechanics of development in the contradictory nature with matter, his proof of the eternal nature of development and its intrinsic relationship of the limited and the unlimited, his understanding of development as the transformation of the living and the dead, of completion and destruction, health and deterioration, death and new life--all these showed glimmers of dialectics. Parts of his theory had already reached the threshold of the scientific view of development. This is the important intellectual basis from which he later made the jump to dialectic materialism.

At the time, these concepts of Li contributed an ideological weapon for the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people.

Imperialism and its running dogs used "The heavenly evolution of the general rule" to judge China to be a "dying nation." Li repeatedly emphasized that "the trace of heavenly change and the logic of evolution" is a relative development process and is but a component in the long historical river of absolute and eternal development--aging and deterioration can be transformed into health and new life. As long as a nation and its people can bravely sweep away the "heavy load of accumulated dust" and dare to light "the fire of revolution," then there can be "resurrection to a new life, there will be the return of spring." He thus refuted the reactionary arguments that "invasion is logical" and "surrender is logical" of the imperialists and their running dogs.

Li also applied this concept of development and proved that virtue changes with the evolutionary development of society. This formed a solid philosophical basis for the anti-old-virtue, pro-new-virtue struggles being advocated at the time.

Since the essence of the world is matter and the universe is an endless process of transformation, how then did the people come to know the world and make history? Li answered this question with the historical concept and epistemology of democracy, which formed an important part of his philosophical thoughts.

As he did with his materialist worldview, Li first of all stressed that the objectively existent fact is the basis of truth. He stressed that "when I make judgements and analyses, I only seek the real realm, temporary illusions and fantasies and hypocritical uses are not sufficient to move me from advocating the truth." (p 87). To get rid of the imaginary and obtain the truth--this is what he understood to be the "natural truth." He believed that there are two important conditions to judgement and analysis: "one is detailed investigation and the other correct deduction; and of the two, that based on reality is the more important." (ibid) These concepts all embody the spirit of materialism.

A unique characteristic of his epistemology is that it is permeated with the spirit of democracy and opposes the idealistic thought that "superiors are wise, inferiors are foolish." He criticized the fallacious theory that "heroes are gods," and "can see what other people cannot see, know what people cannot know" and clearly pointed out that "between the sage and the ordinary person, the capacity for knowledge is not too far apart. They all have the essence of Yi without much difference." (p 48). Modern science does not deny that there is a definite difference in the natural endowment in people, but the endowment between normal people is indeed "not far apart," and is approximately the same. That Li denied the existence of naturally born gods from the biological angle is undoubtedly correct.

Secondly, Li pointed out that there is no super person in the world who can see all. This is because the objective world which is the target of knowledge is extremely complex--no one person can exhaust the objective realities. "Within the universe exist myriad phenomena. To clearly see all possible realities with one person's wisdom and investigation is indeed difficult." (p 87).

Furthermore, Li believed that each and every one can make his own contribution to the business of knowing the world. "Each one of us has his knowing capacity, that is, each one has his own realm which can be reached by his knowing capacity. To arrive at his realm and clearly demonstrate to others his belief--this is the truth that he sees." (ibid)

Lastly, Li enumerated examples of factual proof from Chinese and foreign history on the development of knowledge and opposed oppression and imprisonment. He believed that letting all opinions be freely expressed is the only correct path to knowing and developing truth. He believed that no amount of praise or condemnation can change the nature of truth and fallacy. The unalterable principle may not necessarily be unalterable and heresy, on the other hand, may not be heresy. (p 88). Thus the use of any oppressive method to suppress different opinions is not good for the development of truth; the correct attitude should be "to see the right without denying the wrong, take pleasure in what is similar but do not ban what is different" (p 53); let different opinions be discussed freely. Li stressed that to develop truth we must dare to break the bondage of heavy oppression from the accumulated dust of past saints and sages and of history. The blind adulation of history and saints is the beginning of stupidity; smashing deteriorated history and suspicion and destroying existent civilization are often the first voices in the nurturing of a new scientific culture. Thus never allow oneself to be "coerced by the empty voices of saintly philosophy," imprison the

intelligence and wisdom of the masses, or depress their spirit and obstruct the road they have forged.

An important aim in Li's probe into epistemology is to criticize historical heroism, to sweep away the intellectual basis of dictatorship and autocracy. He believed that the real hero is the individual who, under certain conditions, represents the masses and loyally carries out the wishes of the masses. Inappropriate emphasis on the role of the hero causes the great masses to "feel faint and become incapacitated so that their natural talents could not be developed and trained--the creative abilities of the masses would then be suppressed.

The area where Li Dazhao surpassed other pioneers is that at a time when others (like Chen Duxiu) were still dreaming their dreams of a hero saving the world, Li thoroughly broke with historical heroism and furthermore theoretically and systematically probed into the relationship between the hero and the people and arrived at the conclusion that the people are the creators of history.

He wrote, "the masses can create history." (p 46). He viewed history as the natural expression of the people's feelings. At the time, Li had not yet understood that the feelings and needs of the people are in the final analysis determined by productive forces and production relations. But he emphasized that the needs of the people cannot be suppressed by any sort of force--this, on the one hand, affirmed the rationality of the successive revolutions in history and, on the other, emphasized that history thereafter will be completely dependent on the people for its creation. These again form an important intellectual basis from which Li later turned toward historical materialism.

He saw the people as the creators of history, but in his heart then the core and representative of the people was still the bourgeoisie. As exemplified by the course of World War I, the bourgeoisie in the nations around the world did not bring freedom and happiness to the people, nor did the weak bourgeoisie in China realize the creation of a young China. The success of the October Revolution and the brave struggles of the communists and working class of all the countries demonstrated the great power of the working class in pushing history forward. Li then turned and treated the laborers as the main body of the people (the commoners) and came up with an important conclusion: "The victory of democracy is the victory of the people...there are few capitalists in the world, the majority are laborers...the victory of laborism is also the victory of the people." (p 110). Li believed that the October Revolution was the model of democracy thoroughly realized by the people,--"it is the equalization of all material benefits for mankind." (p 138). It is a natural conclusion that socialism should then become the principle for the thorough implementation of democracy. Li's standpoint revolved around this medium.

Changes in Li's political stand and worldview were mutually promoting. He sought for a philosophical weapon for the country and for the happiness of the people. After switching to the communist stand and consciously planning for the good of the workers and peasants, Li was still going through the process of completely doing away with the capitalist worldview--the brand of the theory of mutual aid and such incorrect thoughts still appeared continuously in his writings. But

after laborious study and sublation of his original philosophical thoughts, he finally matured and emerged as one of the great representatives in the dissemination of dialectic materialism and historical materialism during the early period of the establishment of our Party.

(2)

In 1919, Li published "My Views on Marxism" in NEW YOUTH; Marxist philosophy was thus systematically and publically introduced to China. From 1920 on, he gave courses on subjects such as "Study of historical materialism," "Socialism and the social movement," "Discussion of historiography," and "Intellectual history of historiography" at higher institutions of learning such as the University of Peking. Marxist philosophy then entered the university stage for the first time in China.

Before and after the establishment of the Party and during the first civil revolutionary war, Li Dazhao contributed a great deal of effort in the dissemination of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. He systematically and forcefully refuted the fallacious opinions of the capitalist scholars on the dissemination of Marxism. He made a relatively systematic study and clarification of some important philosophical questions concerning the success or failure of the Chinese revolution and made a great contribution in the construction of ideological theories during the early period of the Party. For example:

One, he probed into the relationship between theory and practice.

The decisive link in the development of Marxist philosophy in China was the ability to appropriately handle the relation of theory and practice. Li made his contribution in establishing the tradition of the unification of theory and practice in China.

Theory must be united with reality--this was the consistent thought of Li Dazhao. As early as in July, 1918, Li wrote articles attacking the blind importation of foreign theories. He wrote, "when our generation speaks, it does not study the situation in China today, nor does it investigate the background of the Western philosophies. A cites B to argue against C, C in turn cites D to argue against A--this is like the blind man riding a blind horse, or talking of dreams in dreams, committing what Mr Hu Shih calls "slave logic." ("Strength and Freedom Politics," recorded in the third volume of SPEECH AND GOVERNMENT QUARTERLY.) He reminded people to consider the concrete environment raised by the theories as well as investigation of the concrete conditions for the application of such theories in China.

In order to oppose dissemination of Marxism, Hu Shih raised the polemic debate of "Problems and Isms" saying that "after a suggestion has become an ism, it changes from a concrete plan to an abstract term." Many "can use this abstract term to deceive others." Thus, Hu Shih treated theory and reality as unrelated.

In response, Li Dazhao pointed out that "as long as we take this or that ism and use it as a tool for the movement toward reality, it will take on a change to adapt to the environment depending on the time, the place, and the event." "A

socialist, in order to make his ism have impact in the world, must study how he can make his ideals be applied as much as possible to the actual surroundings." (p 230).

These theses startled us into the awareness that during the early period of disseminating Marxism in China, the pioneers had noticed that everything revolves around time, place and condition, and that everything starts from reality--this is the invaluable and living soul of Marxism. This also shows that, like Li, the extraordinary leaders during the early period of the Party keenly grasped from the onset the important question of the unification of theory and practice and refused to take the incorrect attitude of treating theory as dead and buried dogma.

Li did not stay on the level of merely raising the questions, he firmly and unrelentingly made serious study of these questions. Again and again he warned, "We should carefully study how Marxist historical materialism can be applied to the political and economic situations in China today." (p 502). During the early Twenties, while he was disseminating Marxist truth to young students from the lectern, he applied the Marxist theory of knowledge and further investigated this question in detail. He first stressed that objects always move and develop according to fixed laws. "No phenomena in the world can escape the control of the laws of logic." ("Discussions on Historiography," p 25). We must, therefore, value the guidance of the correct theory which reflects the objective laws or we will be "lost at sea without certainty and unable to find the unravelling thread." ("Historiography and Philosophy"). But this correct theory does not just happen--"a general theory with a sound basis can only be formed from the study of particular events and with sufficient preparation." ("Discussions on Historiography," p 27). At the same time, after a theory has been formed, it does not mean the end of knowledge, "Man's knowledge of the real facts will never be complete; therefore, he must constantly review--man's knowledge of facts progresses day by day... new understandings will inevitably appear." ("Discussions on Historiography," p 12). Here, Li made a relatively complete explanation of the relation of theory and practice based on the dialectical relationship of the relative and absolute aspects of knowledge and on the specificity and generality--this must be considered an invaluable contribution to the intellectual construction of the Party.

On the practical side, Li also made many useful contributions in how to apply Marxism to resolve the practical problems of the Chinese revolution. For instance, he made serious investigations on the history and conditions of the problems of the agricultural population in China. This made him realize that the rise of the peasants' movement was a decisive factor in the victory of the democratic revolution. He furthermore correctly advocated that "only the associations organized by the peasants themselves can guarantee the good of their class." He stressed that "there is a need for the organization of a self-defense rural army." (p 534). He guided young comrades to start from the actual situation of the Chinese peasants and to make good use of and improvement of the Elder Brothers Society, the Red Rifle Society and such old styled rural self-defense units. From one aspect, this reflects that Li, in his actions, embodied the excellent attitude of the unification of theory and practice.

Two, Li probed into the dialectical relationship between the part and the whole.

The relationship of the part and the whole is a problem frequently encountered in revolutionary struggles.

Some anti-revolutionary capitalist representatives treated the part as the whole and advocated reform "drop by drop," believing that was the only path to take. They refused to see the entire situation in the fundamental resolution of the problem. Li firmly opposed this type of reform and again and again pointed out that "there must be a fundamental resolution before there is hope to resolve the concrete problems one by one. Take the case of Russia. Before the overthrow of the Romanovs and the reform of the economic organization, none of the problems could be solved. Now everything is resolved." (p 233). The conclusion he arrived at--to maintain revolution and oppose reformism--was based on the theory of historical materialism which says the economic foundations determines the superstructure.

After the vast number of modern youths gradually tired of reformism, there appeared in its stead incorrect tendencies toward the treatment of small struggles and daily work. Li reminded these young friends that they must not expressly wait for the basic revolution conditions to happen but must "work toward a sublime goal on the one hand and on the other not throw away smaller opportunities." ("Social Problems and Politics"). From the point of the part and the whole, this is called, "If there are no parts, there is no whole." ("Historiography and Philosophy").

Following the development of the Party and of the people's work, we accumulated richer experiences concerning the handling of the relationship between the whole and the part. Our knowledge of the dialectical relationship between the two also deepened and became more complete. But Li's views mentioned above still can give us more useful pointers.

Li also applied the dialectical relationship of the part and the whole to the study of the dialectical relationship between the Chinese revolution and world revolution. "The national revolutionary movement in China is from the onset a part of the world. The success of the Chinese revolution will greatly influence Europe and even the entire world. (p 561). Chinese Marxists have always started from the world as a whole to view the problems of the Chinese people, but we place emphasis on "treating the region of China as a part of the world to be reformed by the young friends who live in this region in order to fulfill a part of the obligation in the task of reforming the world." (p 238). When we speak of internationalism we mainly rely on our own two hands to straighten out the affair on this piece of land called China. In racial relationships, we will treat the protection of national independence as a basic link to reach the voluntary union of all races in the world. In the 60 years of struggles of our Party, the basic principle which enabled us to hold on to the union of internationalism and patriotism is inseparable from the intellectual base founded by excellent leaders of the Party which included people like Li Dazhao.

Third, Li repeatedly expounded on the great truth that the people and the masses create history.

Li's glorious theory of people creating history is an important contribution to the intellectual reconstruction of the Party during its early period.

If we say that in the beginning Li mainly expounded the equality of man from man's natural endowment, he now started from the principle that productive forces are the basic motivation of historical development in order to scientifically explain the truth that people create history. He wrote, "The discovery of a bit of knowledge and the invention of technology, and then the actual use of such discoveries, are all the work of the labor of people like us in society. This type of advance in living technology changes the whole social life and advances the historical stages. This historical view guides us to the discovery of our world and of ourselves in history. (p 507).

Li then pointed out that a hero is but a product of his time. He said that one who is called a hero is not any different from normal people, but only one who is more sensitive to the demands of society and who can step forward to contribute to society. He believed that in treating heroes, the most important fact is the "study of the social background of the hero which created his thoughts or deeds." ("Discussions on Historiography," p 17).

Li further pointed out that all historical heroism is anti-scientific theocratic superstition. Why did old Chinese historical texts write history as the daily life of emperors and vassals, and the genealogies of one surname and one family? "This type of historical text is basing history only as politics, and politics is formed from the understanding of the sovereign's actions. ("Discussions on Historiography," p 6). In fact, any king or sage can create the historical viewpoint according to his own wishes, which is nothing but the "historical view of divine rights and the way of Heaven!"

He stressed that one of the basic differences between historical materialism and the old historical view is in the fact that historical materialism "gives us a new type of philosophy of life which enables us to know that social progress is not dependent upon a few saints and heroes but on the general populace." ("Historiography and Philosophy"). This new historical view enables us to rely not on the graces of the authorities but to build a positive forward striving philosophy, to leave behind all life philosophies which are pessimistic, negative and fatalistic, and to rely on ourselves to work for the creation of a new era.

Four, historical development is an upward spiraling movement.

Li, on the basis of a deep understanding of historical developmental laws, made a probe into the complexity of historical development. He pointed out that "the progress of history may at times go through the spiraling motion of rise and fall but the cycle is a forward and upward motion, not a cycle of the stagnant or retrogressive type, which gives us a progressive worldview. (p 56).

Here, Li thoroughly broke away from the level of simple speculation regarding history's advance that he had stopped at earlier; he discarded certain influences of the old cycle theory and raised his knowledge to a new height.

Recognizing the complexity of development is an important point in dialectical materialism. Li reminded people that during the circuitous road of development, they must see the basic trend of upward movement; he wanted people "not to be pessimistic and not bow to antiquity." An important characteristic in Li's study

of Marxism is that he tries to unite theory and practice in every aspect and to unite worldview and man's view of life. Li asked that after we understand that history is an upward spiraling motion, we should establish a "positive forward moving philosophy of life." (p 506). He pointed out that the road of history is not completely flat and smooth, and that there are times when it takes us through difficult and dangerous regions. When we are faced with this danger and difficulty, we must have a vigorous spirit.

In April, 1927, in front of the enemy's gallows, Li declared with power and grandeur, "Do not think that just because you are hanging me today that you can kill great communism! We have already nurtured many comrades who, like the seeds of the red flower, are spread all over!" Today, the flowers of dialectic materialism and historical materialism are burgeoning in our fatherland. Following the road of the union of Marxist theories and China's concrete practice as probed by Li, the Party's older generation of proletariat revolutionaries created a scientific theory named after the great name of Mao Zedong--Mao Zedong Thought. In our country, the more forward the development of Marxist philosophy, the more we remember the work sown by Li and other pioneers. Li's development of philosophical thoughts once again proved that dialectical and historical materialism are the only guiding principles to the realization of racial and national liberation by the people and to the reconstruction and enrichment of the nation. This is our conclusion.

9796

CSO: 4005/167

PARTY AND STATE

EDUCATION OF PEASANTS IN 'COMMUNIST MORALS' EMPHASIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Broadly and Penetratingly Launch Our Education in Communist Moral Customs--Fifth Talk on Strengthening Ideological and Political Work in the Countryside"]

[Text] Broadly and penetratingly carrying out education among the masses of the peasants in communist moral customs is an important component of our ideological and political work in the countryside and an effort on our part to give full scope to the fine qualities of our working people and to build an advanced spiritual civilization. Doing a good job of this education is of great importance to the heightening of commune members' ideological consciousness, to the establishment of fine order in production and in life in general, to the strengthening of unity between one's family and neighborhood, relatives and friends, cadres, and the masses, and to the promotion of the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his Report on the Work of the Government, delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress: "Through effective publicity and education, through ideological and political work and work in many other fields, and through the promotion of socialist democracy and the perfecting of the socialist legal system, we must enable more and more members of society to cherish socialist and communist ideology, moral customs, and attitudes toward labor; to cultivate noble ideas and sentiments, a fine lifestyle, and fine esthetic standards; to establish a conscious law-abiding spirit and a high sense of organization and discipline; to persist in the principle of subordinating personal and particular interests to those of the whole and subordinating immediate interests to long-term interests, and of doing everything for the socialist four modernizations and the socialist motherland; and to develop the lofty spirit of patriotism and internationalism." This is doubtless correct.

Countless experiences tell us that unless we pay attention to ideological and political work and attention to the cherishing of socialist and communist ideology and moral customs, it will be impossible to do a good job of forging unity among the people, correctly handling the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, giving scope to the spirit of hard struggle, and handling the construction of modernization well. In order to educate the peasants in communist moral customs, we must proceed from realities and conduct it in conjunction with

production. We must follow the mass line; any hasty measures or irrelevant approaches will mean that attempts to attain expected goals will experience rough going. Then, how are we going to abide by the above requirement and do a good job of carrying out education in Communist moral customs among the masses of the peasants? Viewed from the existing experiences acquired in the various localities, the following approach seems applicable.

The first step is to formulate good district regulations and community covenants on the basis of administering ideological education at the same time, and thereby establish new customs in rural society. Here we must pay attention to two points: 1) Fully mobilize the masses to participate in discussions, and not just let what a few cadres say count. 2) Make sure that the contents of the district regulations and community covenants are practical and feasible; otherwise, they will be useless, however smartly they may seem to have been formulated. The contents of such district regulations and community covenants should roughly include: advocating a collective approach to wealth, accumulating wealth through labor, and opposing speculation and profiteering; advocating fencing off the mountains to protect the forests and planting trees to assure forestation, and opposing random and excessive cutting of all trees; advocating a belief in science in order to change existing customs that are to the contrary, and opposing feudal superstitions; advocating the practice of frugality and economy, and opposing pomp and extravagance; advocating the development of normal cultural and recreational activities, and opposing gambling and the staging of bad shows; advocating love for the collective and practice of honesty in office, and opposing fattening one's own pocket at the expense of the public and seeking private gains; advocating birth control, and opposing uncontrolled births; advocating freedom of marriage, and opposing parental monopoly and mercenary marriages; advocating emphasis on civility and courtesy, unity, and friendship, and opposing quarrels, fighting, violence, and troublemaking; and so on. We must also make the process of formulating such district regulations and community covenants a process for the masses to educate themselves.

The second step is to launch the "five-good family" movement and have education on communist moral customs go down to the household level. Through various publicity and education approaches, we should enable the vast ranks of the masses to understand clearly the "five-good family" basic requirements--good at adhering to the four basic principles, good at social conduct by following discipline and abiding by the law, good at civility and courtesy by paying attention to unity and friendliness, good at changing existing irrelevant customs by preferring late marriage and late childbearing, and good at labor and work by looking after the collective--and have [the masses] consciously practice them. Leaders must grasp closely the launching of comparative appraisal activities in order to encourage the advanced and promote the backward.

The third step is to have a work quota on carrying out education on communist moral customs individually fixed for households of party members and cadres themselves. The results of this approach are very good and worthy of promotion. For instance, in response to the new situation that has appeared after the responsibility system was put into effect, some units have organized party members and cadres to deal with such work quotas fixed for their household individually. Once the party organization and the government at the higher level have promulgated an important resolution or the production brigade has made an important decision

regarding a major issue, they immediately seek to propagate it from door to door; once a commune member has done something good or has accomplished his tasks well, they go right to his door to commend him; once a commune member has done something good or has accomplished his tasks well, they go right to his door to commend him; once a commune member has violated the four basic principles in word or deed, they likewise go right to his door to educate him; once a commune member encounters difficulties in pursuing diversification, they go right to his door to help solve them; once a commune member finds it hard to accomplish assigned tasks or to disseminate new techniques, they go to his door to assist him; once a commune member's family suffers difficulty, such as a natural or human calamity, they go to his door to comfort them; once a commune member's family develops internal disharmony or gets involved in a dispute with neighbors, they go to their doors to help mediate it; once a commune member proposes a request or proposal or expresses an opinion about a cadre or a party member, they go to his door to ask about it. All such approaches have been acclaimed by the masses.

In a word, in carrying out education on communist moral customs among the masses, localities everywhere have accumulated good experiences. We should conscientiously sum up [these experiences] and promote them in order to have this work continue to develop in a broad, deepening, vivid, and flexible manner.

9255

CSO: 4005/566

BRIEFS

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 5th Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its 13th meeting in Taiyuan on 26 February. Chairman Ruan Posheng presided. Vice Governor Zhao Lizhi delivered a report on restructuring the province's agricultural economy and developing diversification. Liu Qingquan, director of the Provincial Forestry Department, reported on the state of forestry work and the arrangements for the mass tree-planting drive. (Yuan Zhen), deputy director of the Provincial Agricultural Department, spoke on winter agricultural production and the situation in fighting drought and preparing for spring farm-work. Also present at the meeting were Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Jiao Guonai, Feng Shutao, and Ren Yinglun, and committee members. [Summary] [HK270547 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82]

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--A preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress was held at the Jianghuai Theater this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. The meeting elected the session's presidium which was composed of 81 members. Hu Kaiming was elected the session's secretary general. The meeting adopted the agenda of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. The meeting also adopted the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Examination Committee as well as the namelist of the new chairman, and additional vice chairmen of the final accounts and budget committee. After the preparatory meeting, the Credentials Examination Committee, the Final Accounts and Budget Committee and the Motions Examination Committee held separate meetings. [Text] [OW261341 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82]

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--A preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress was convened in Chengdu on 21 February. The meeting approved the session agenda and the name-lists for the presidium and various committees. People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan presided and spoke. [Summary] [HK220237 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 82]

BA JIN'S SPEECHES AT WRITERS ASSOCIATION

HK020723 Beijing WENYI BAO No 2 in Chinese 7 Feb 82 pp 3-5

[Article by Ba Jin [1572 6855]: "Unite and Work Hard to Make Literature Flourish-- Opening and Closing Speeches at the Second Meeting of the Third Council of the Chinese Writers Association"]

[Text] Opening Speech on 17 December 1981

Two years ago, at the Third Congress of the Chinese Writers Association, I said in my closing speech: "Today, as I came to attend this congress, I see a great new rising force, the many young and middle-aged writers who are courageous, conscientious, intelligent, responsible, bold in thinking and writing, with vigorous writing ability and with their ardent love to the motherland and the people. Now, I still feel that this is a great honor to work as a Chinese writer. I myself am advancing toward the end of my life; there is no much more time for me to continue writing. However, the flame of hope still burns in my heart, and I still cherish great love for our socialist motherland and our most kindhearted people. I will do my best to march forward with all of you forever." Now, as I address you here today I am much more courageous and confident. You literary and art warriors sitting before me have experienced severe tests in the 10-year internal disorder; and outside this meeting hall, there are also many more middle-aged and young writers who are intelligent, courageous and rich in experience. In fact, great progress has been achieved in our literary cause. Outstanding writers are continuously emerging and excellent literary works are being produced in large numbers. I have seen a big emulation, drove gaining in momentum. Writers are working hard with all their wits, they are emulating one another in quality and number of their works, and they are contributing more to the motherland and the people. When I was chatting with some older writers, they all expressed great pleasure with this new situation. I am not blindly lauding you to the skies. No doubt, our writers and their works do have shortcomings, and there are various problems too, but these are not difficult to overcome. More than half a year ago, in a conversation with a delegation of American writers of Chinese descent, I, while referring to current literary works in China, remarked: "In recent days, I have read many novels and short stories, I find that the level of our contemporary writers and their works have exceeded that in the 1930's or 1940's." They did not believe what I said as they had read only a few literary works of ours. I advised them to read more so that they could have a thorough understanding of our country's contemporary literature. Today I still maintain my views. Our socialist literary cause is very hopeful and our future is bright. I greatly respect those writers who are enriching our country's literary and art garden with large numbers of their excellent works.

Closing Speech on 22 December 1981

I am grateful for the confidence you have shown in me. Frankly, I am not suited for the post of the chairman of the Chinese Writers Association. I do hope I will become one of association's ordinary members and an ordinary writer with a bulldog grip of my pen in spending the last three or five years of my life. In October of this year when I was in Zurich, Switzerland, one sinologist asked me more than 20 questions, one of them was "what do you think of your post as acting chairman of the Writers Association?" I said in reply that this post was not suitable for me; I consented to take the post only because I wanted to show my support for the work of the Writers Association. This view still holds today: I support the work of the party group of the Writers Association, I support the work of the presidium and I support the work of the secretariat. Apart from writing, one thing I will do my best to accomplish is to promote the early building of the modern literary center which will gather and store a great deal of materials on the new literature since the "May 4th Movement" which sum up the past 60 years experience of the new literature. The center will reflect all contributions made by Chinese writers in building socialist spiritual civilization and safeguarding the socialist literary cause. We must treasure the socialist literary cause. It is necessary for us to make society better understand the role of literature in a correct way and take good care of the literary cause so as to enable our hard-working writers to practice their craft in better circumstances and with greater ease of mind, and to make the literary cause flourish more and more. The socialist literary cause is a collective cause, and everyone of us has an obligation to make literature flourish.

CSO: 4005/621

OLD CONCEPT OF CONDEMNING 'NO DESCENDANT' CRITICIZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, Oct 81 pp 25-29

[Article by Li Yaozong [2621 5069 1350], Liu Hande [0491 5060 1795] and Cao Jiren [2580 4480 0088], Marxism Teaching and Research Section, Heilongjiang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine: "A Brief Analysis of the Filial Piety Concept that 'No Descendant Is the Worst Among the Three Impieties'"]

[Text] The concept of filial piety that "no descendant is the worst among the three impieties" was advanced by Mencius more than 2,000 years ago. Through the years, the high esteem and vigorous propaganda of the reactionary ruling class and its thinkers gradually turned it into a feudal moral standard. In the past, as our work in eliminating the feudal ideas on the ideological front was inadequate, this filial piety concept still fetters the minds and poisons the spirit of some people, creating grave consequences. The incidence of Yu Yun [5713 0061] who was severely beaten by her husband last September because she gave birth to a female child and who almost lost her life is an illustration. Comrade Yu Yun's both parents-in-law were government cadres, but, due to the pernicious influence of the "no descendant" filial piety concept, actually instigated their son to divorce and injure their daughter-in-law.

The ghost of the feudal ideology still roams our socialist land. We must rise up and eliminate it. Mencius' theory on filial piety is still harming people and must also be eliminated. Under the new historical conditions, such work of elimination is doubtlessly extremely important for raising the people's socialist awareness, establishing the communist moral philosophy, promoting the work on one child per couple and realizing the four modernizations.

Not a comprehensive assessment of either Mencius and his philosophy or his moral concept, this article only expresses some superficial views on the filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" for instruction by our comrades.

"Filial Piety" and "Descendants"

The philosophers and thinkers in China's history all paid serious attention to "filial piety" and regarded it as an important ethical criterion. Confucius,

Mencius, Laozi, Zhuangzi and Mozi, the pre-Qin thinkers, all considered it an important moral criterion. It took shape as a historical and class norm in the transition from the slave society to the feudal society.

Confucius was the founder of the morality of China's feudal society. He placed "filial piety," "magnanimity," "propriety" and "courage" all under the general principle of "humanity," which he considered the supreme ethics. His purpose of advocating "filial piety" was to safeguard the control of the slave owners by restructuring the patriarchal moral relations. By the time of the Warring States, Mencius developed Confucius' thinking and proposed such moral standards as "humanity, justice, propriety and wisdom," "filial piety, fraternal subordination, loyalty and faith" and "intimacy between father and son, justice between the monarch and the minister, difference between husband and wife, order between old and young, and faith between friends." He made many annotations and expositions of "filial piety." He then classified it into major and minor, i.e., ritual and secular, and gave five illustrations of "impiety."* On ritual "filial piety," he advocated the principle that "no descendant is the worst among the three impieties."** One can thus see that the "filial piety" expounded by him was far more systematic and theoretical than Confucius' theory. Therefore, his theory on filial piety produced a tremendous influence on future generations.

Of the "three impieties," Mencius only mentioned the lack of descendant, but did not discuss the remaining two. Subsequently, Zhao Qi of East Han made an annotation of Mencius' words. When explaining Mencius' words, Zhu Xi of South Song cited the gist of Zhao Qi's annotation: "In rite, there are three filial impieties. One is pandering to parents' wishes and leading them to do wrong. Next is not making an effort to earn emolument when the family is poor and the parents old. The third is failing to marry and having no son, leaving no one to continue ancestral worship. Among the three, no descendant is the worst." The "rite" mentioned here was naturally the "rite" of Yin and Zhou Dynasties, referring to model and system; therefore, it was the norm of conduct. Confucius said: "Arrange with rite." Zhu Xi annotated: "Rite means system and regulation." "Filial piety" belonging under "rite," according to Mencius, was the norm of conduct.

The classics explained the meaning of "filial piety" as obeying parents who are living and offering sacrifices at ancestral temples. Mencius was the first to place the stress of "filial piety" on ancestral temples. He considered "descendants" the prerequisite for the existence of ancestors and for sacrifices at ancestral temples. "No descendant" was "cutting off the ancestors" and failing to live up to them. When there was "no descendant," there would be no one to offer sacrifices to the ancestors, and naturally there would be the "cessation of incense" at the ancestral temple. To Mencius, "no descendant" was the worst "filial impiety."

* "Mencius, Lilou II"

** "Mencius, Lilou I"

The "descendants" discussed by Mencius referred to "subsequent generations." The ancients called it "successor" or "heir." Without "heir," it was "cutting off subsequent generations," "last of the line." "Heir" meant continuation, a synonym of the extended meaning of descendant. "Child" meant male issue; therefore, "child" was "heir."

The ancients called all issues, whether male or female, children. Subsequently, according to the "Book of Later Han," a man by the name of Jia Biao referred to his male child as son of Jia and his female child as daughter of Jia. Probably from then on "son and daughter" became one term. Thus, "heir" and "son" were linked, with "heir" representing "continuation," continuing the enterprise of the father and of the ancestors.

The theory that "no descendant is the worst among the three impieties" is a feudal patriarchal moral concept.

This filial piety concept was a reflection of China's ancient economic state and feudal patriarchal system. That Mencius stressed "no descendant" as the worst of the "impieties" was because "descendants" directly affected the land ownership of the aristocrats and landowners and the preservation and continuation of their political power. Therefore, the problem of "descendants," according to Mencius, was most important. The moral norm of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" directly reflected two mutually conditioning relationships:

1. The filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" reflected the feudal property inheritance and feudal land ownership relations. In the feudal society, "the foundation of the production relations was the production means owned by the feudal masters and the productive workers --peasants who were not completely owned by them."* Under natural economic conditions, the basic means for the landowner class to exploit the peasants was its ownership of land, the fundamental production means. To preserve this basic means of exploitation and to pass on the large amount of wealth gained by cruel exploitation, reliable successors were needed; therefore, the problem of "heir" directly reflected the demand of property inheritance. The principle that "no descendant is the worst of the three impieties" was directed at the inheritance of property and the continuation of the feudal exploiting system. As for the broad peasants and handicraftsmen, they were the exploited classes in the feudal society. Even though toiling diligently all day long, they had "not enough food to fill the stomach, nor enough clothes to cover the body" and lived a slavish life of poverty. In case of natural disasters, they were forced to flee, to beg, to sell their children, and even to perish in batches of starvation and cold. Under such social conditions, property inheritance had no meaning to them.

2. Mencius' filial piety concept emerged in answer to the needs of the feudal production relations and patriarchal system and took the satisfaction of such needs as the objective principle. It conditioned people's moral conduct by

* Stalin, "the Issue of Leninism," p 165

adjusting the ethical relations in order to safeguard and develop the feudal land ownership relationship and patriarchal system.

How did the filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" safeguard, consolidate and develop the many kinds of power under the feudal patriarchal system?

First, the intent of stressing "descendants" was to safeguard and continue by means of succession the large amount of property and the means of exploitation of the feudal landowner class, passing them on generation after generation. Mencius' filial piety concept was an important ideological weapon for the feudal ruling class to consolidate its land ownership and patriarchal system.

Next, stressing "descendants" was stressing "filial piety" and "loyalty to the monarch." Mencius said: "Failing to understand one's parents makes not a person; failing to obey one's parents makes one not a son." If there was "no descendant," "filial obedience" would turn into an empty phrase. Confucius was "loyal to the monarch." Mencius continued and developed Confucius' thinking. Confucius found "filial piety" and "loyalty to the monarch" consistent with each other. "When there are filial piety and kindness, there is loyalty." Mencius advocated giving equal importance to the monarch and the father, because, basically speaking, the filial piety concept advocated by him was also for the purpose of loyalty to the monarch. In other words, when a person was not filial to his own ancestors, "loyalty" was naturally out of the question. Mencius said: "What is the most important for the son? Serving the parents is the most important.... Serving the parents is the basic service." His goal was that, "if everyone venerates his parents and respects his elders, there will be peace in the world."*

Third, stressing "descendants" was an argument for the transition of the monarchical power. Mencius felt that transmitting the monarchical power to the son was not the will of the individual, but the "mandate of Heaven." One can thus see that his advocacy of "descendants" was to color monarchical power with "Heavenly mandate" and divine will. Though Mencius' "Heavenly mandate" differed from Confucius' personified "Heavenly mandate," he utilized such special divine spiritual force to safeguard the monarchical power. The ruling class and its thinkers through the generations were fully aware of using the divine as a tool to control the people. Stressing "descendants" was to continue the incense of the ancestral temple without interruption, and as a result, temples and sacrifices were inevitably emphasized and ghosts and gods advocated. In addition, the clan concept and the feudal patriarchal system were thereby consolidated.

Fourth, stressing "descendants" was stressing "heirs." It signified the necessity to safeguard the solidity and prosperity of the patriarchal system and clan control and maintain the "nine generations." The ancestor was the beginning of the clan. "The father's village is the patriarchal clan." "Ancestry" was clan power. Only by the emphasis on "descendants" and the noninterruption

* "Mencius, Lilou I"

of the clan would the clan power be preserved and consolidated. The clan power was in the hands of the feudal landowner class and used as a tool for its control of the peasants. In the patriarchal society, the authoritative person of the highest generation usually served as the chief of the clan. Such clan chiefs and patriarchs in the systems of the clan and branch halls had the power to exercise control and exploit and oppress the members of the clan, especially the poor peasants, by means of so-called patriarchal rules, clan rules and family rules (including cruel corporal and capital punishments). In the feudal patriarchal society, the monarch was the largest landowner and his house the largest clan. Once the clan power was consolidated, it was the same as consolidating the monarchical power and the entire feudal society.

Fifth, stressing "descendants" inevitably strengthened the power of the male and the authority of the husband. Beginning with the patriarchal clan, women occupied a subordinate position in the family. By the time of the class society, the exploiting class regarded the relationship between husband and wife as between the superior and the inferior ("man is superior and woman inferior") and between master and servant. Such filial concepts as "obey one's father at home, husband upon marriage, and son after the death of the husband," "the wife is finished if disobeying the husband" and "no descendant is the worst of the three impieties" lowered even further the position of women in the family. Thus, women were charged with the major "filial impiety" of "heirlessness" and could not escape an unfortunate and tragic fate. The ebb of female authority signified the rise of the authority of the male and the husband. The authority of the husband was an important link in maintaining the feudal ethical order.

In short, the filial concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" further tightened the "four thick ropes" around the oppressed and exploited--political power, clan power, divine power and husband's power; it was the moral standard of feudalism, the ideological weapon of the feudal ruling class to consolidate the feudal ethical order ("the monarch, the minister, the father and the son") and reinforce the feudal patriarchal authority, and the tool to oppress and poison the laboring people and safeguard the criminal feudal system. Therefore, the filial concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" was a feudal patriarchal moral concept.

The Harms of the Filial Piety Concept

By starting from safeguarding the interest of the feudal landowner class, Mencius' vigorous advocacy of "benevolent rule" and serious attention on moral education created a certain progressive influence in history. However, his filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" had no positive significance in social reform and progress. On the contrary, it produced an evil influence on future generations.

1. Mencius filial piety concept seriously paralyzed the willpower of the broad people.

In the feudal society, the peasants were long in an oppressed and exploited position, with their days wearing on like years. Under their economic situation, where were the property and enterprises to be inherited? What ancestral halls did they have which required the sacrifices of their descendants? In short, the peasant class had no need of the feudal patriarchal "heirs" highly valued by Mencius as inheritors of property and symbols of the continuation of political power, and they had even less need to link the problem of descendants with the ethics on parents and ancestors and use it as a norm to restrict themselves. As for the conscious spread, influence and poison of the filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" among the people, they were the results of the vigorous promotion of the disciples of Mencius and the feudal ruling class and its thinkers. They wrote books and created theories to propagandize it, expounded it by means of popular and rudimentary reading matters, and permeated drama, musicals and novels with it. While the peasants could not understand the "Five Classics" and "Four Books," they were imperceptibly influenced and deeply harmed by means of the channels discussed above. The "Trimetrical Classic," a children's primer written by "high official of the Ministry of Rites" Wang Yingling, for instance, was circulated far and wide and produced a great influence. Besides certain things dealing with the intellect, it was mainly devoted to propaganda of feudal ethics, such as "filial piety and fraternal duty first and knowledge second," "nine generations," "ten moral obligations" and "three cardinal principles and five constant virtues." There were also such books as "Women's Classic," "Thousand-Character Primer," "Disciples' Rules," etc. Meanwhile, the exploiting class also utilized patriarchal and family temples and family halls for sacrificial rituals in order to influence the laboring people. In ancient times, "the monarch and high-ranking bureaucrats all had ancestral temples." (Subsequently it was changed to family temples for those below a certain rank). Furthermore, the exploiting class also invented "filial obedience to parents," which was actually the model of simplistic filial piety for individuals and groups for the purpose of deceiving the people, such as "filial boy" and the "filial son" of so and so. Villages and counties were named for them. Hubei's Xiaogan county was originally "Xiaochang county," named after Dong An, a so-called "filial son."

To promote the ethical standards safeguarding the feudal order, the feudal ruling class gave them protection in law, and the courts followed them when rendering judgments. Therefore, some of the moral norms actually became feudal laws.

It was precisely for this reason that the feudal piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties" produced a far-reaching and grave influence on the laboring people. Even today, such old ideas in the minds of the people as "without a male child, there is no one to continue the households," "without a male child, the incense will be interrupted and the ancestors cut off," "the absence of a male child is a retribution for being wicked and doing harm," etc. are the consequences of the filial piety concept. The injury suffered by Yu Yun is an embodiment of the concept at its extreme.

Why has the grave influence of the filial piety concept on a part of the laboring people survived even today?

While laborers made up China's peasant class, they, after all, toiled and lived in a feudal society, under the condition of basically self-sufficient patriarchal small-scale peasant economy of production means private ownership and individual labor. Here, the peasant was the small producer and private owner as well as the laborer. His family was the living unit, the production unit and the unit for the reproduction of the labor force. The members of the family, on the basis of common labor, built a relationship of mutual aid and equality. But simultaneously, the traditional patriarchal system controlled the work and living processes of the entire family. Starting from the need to continue and replenish the labor force (mainly the male in the feudal society), from the desire to pass on the experiences and skills of small-scale production, and from the hope to amass a modest amount of production and living means, the peasants, under the objectively existing patriarchal system, hoped for a male child. It was only similar in form to the "heir" needed by the exploiting class, and completely different in essence. However, due to their low cultural level, the peasants, in face of the deceptive propaganda of the ruling class, often failed to distinguish the two. It is the main reason that some peasants have been deeply influenced by the filial piety concept advocated by the exploiting class.

2. In the feudal society, women were the principal and direct victims of the filial piety concept.

First, as "no descendant" meant "no heir," women, who were slaves to start with, found their position in the family even more inferior and their fate even more tragic.

"Women's Classic," an "elementary text" for women widely circulated and extolled at the end of the Qing Dynasty as "female education" by the feudal rulers, warned women that "the worst filial impiety is to cut off the ancestral line." Once women committed the worst "impiety" of having "no descendant," they encountered punishment by their husbands or recommended concubines for their husbands, who then had the excuse for their dissipation. What was even more serious was that some women were "divorced" for this reason. In regard to "divorcing the wife," it was clearly provided in the "Book of Rites" even before Mencius: "There are seven grounds to divorce the wife: Disobeying the parents, failing to produce a son...." Among the seven grounds in "Ili, Sang-fu," the first was "no son." Though Mencius did not say that women should be divorced by their husbands for failing to produce a male issue, he proposed that "no descendant" was the worst of the "impieties," thus linking "descendant" and "piety" and affirming the cannibalistic feudal ethics.

Next, under the filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties," as "heir" was stressed, naturally "the male is prized and the female scorned." A female child, upon her birth, was "lowly." According to the "Book of Rites," when a male child was born, a "divine light" shone in all directions, but there was no such "divine light" for the female child.

In "Women's Commandments" written by him, Ban Zhao of East Han declared: "In ancient times, a female child, 3 days after its birth, was placed under the bed to signify its lowly position." In other word, a female child barely 3 days old must be placed under the bed to show its inferiority. As a result, the inferior position of the female child made its mother even more disrespectful. The influence of such reactionary feudal concept of "prizing the male and scorning the female" even in the case of a newborn child is found everywhere today. The popular saying that "the entire family rejoices over the birth of a male child; the entire family becomes depressed upon the birth of a female child" vividly reflects the depth of the evil influence.

When the people of China are in the course of building an advanced spiritual civilization and marching toward the goal of the "four modernizations" and when they are actively responding to the party's appeal for one child per couple, the filial piety concept of "no descendant being the worst of the three impieties," a major component of the feudal patriarchal ideology, must be denounced.

(November 1980)

6080

CSO: 4005/576

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COURTESY MONTH

OW010831 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular on launching "five stresses and four beauties" and "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities.

The circular says: Pursuant to the instructions of the CCP Central Committee secretariat, the CCP Central Committee's general office recently transmitted a propaganda department report on deepening the "five stressed and four beauties" activities and designating march as an "all-people decorum and courtesy month" this year and the following years. This is an effective move to further institutionalize the "learn-from-Lei Feng" activities of the previous years and the "five stresses and four beauties" activities of the past year and to turn them into a mass drive. It is an important step to continually transform social ethics and foster socialist spiritual civilization. All localities, fronts, trades and professions, party organizations at all levels, CCP and CYL members, government cadres and the masses in Anhui should seriously study this document to deepen their understanding of its guidelines and implement them. They should do so to further deepen the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in Anhui.

The circular urges:

1. Improve understanding of these activities and their significance through effective propaganda and education.
2. Define the focus of these activities and make arrangements to carry out the specific tasks. The "five stresses and four beauties" activities should be launched in all rural and urban areas, with emphasis placed on urban areas.
3. Carry out the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" with flying colors.
4. Party committees should seriously strengthen their leadership over these activities.

CSO: 4005/621

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SHANDONG FAMILY PLANNING--The provincial representative meeting of advanced units and individuals in family planning opened in Jinan on 13 February. Li Zichao, secretary of Provincial CCP Committee, Wang Zhongyin, standing committee member of the Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province, and Ding Fangming, deputy secretary of the province, attended the opening ceremony. It was revealed at the meeting that the province achieved the state assigned target for population growth in 1981--9 per 1,000. There is still much to be done. Some 1.76 million couples of child-bearing age have signed up to be one-child parents, and over 85 percent of only-child parents have received only-child certificates. [SK131001 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82 SK]

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS FORUM--According to a JIEFANG RIBAO special dispatch from Hangzhou, the second forum of responsible persons of newspapers in East China's provinces and municipalities ended in Hangzhou on 17 February. The forum held that while publicizing the building of a socialist material civilization, efforts should also be made to publicize the development of spiritual civilization as an important strategic task. In publicizing the development of spiritual civilization at present, special emphasis should be placed on developing socialist ideas, convictions, morality and new habits together with publicity on the four fundamental principles, on collectivism and patriotism and on the spirit of being a master in running one's own affairs. Present at and speaking at the forum were Tie Ying and Xue Ju, first and deputy secretaries of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, respectively; and Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. This forum was convened by ZHEJIANG RIBAO. It was previously decided through consultation that a forum of this nature would be held annually and by turns in provinces and municipalities concerned. The first forum was held in Shanghai in August 1980. [Text] [OW220242 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82]

JINAN RALLY ON CIVILITY CAMPAIGN--On the morning of 26 February, the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and people's government convened a wired broadcast rally urging people throughout the city to take immediate action, carry out an extensive and intensive all-people civility month campaign and whip up a new upsurge in promoting the five stresses and four beauties. The central meeting site was set up at Bayi Auditorium with 471 branch meetings throughout the city. Over 500,000 cadres and masses listened to the rally. Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally. Mayor Li Yuanrong delivered a mobilization speech. [Excerpt] [SK280841 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82]

SHANGHAI YOUTH RURAL RESETTLEMENT--The first group of Shanghai youth in support of the border region from the Xinjiang farms left Shanghai at 2200 hours last night for the (Haifeng) farms where they will eventually settle down. According to state policy, this group of Shanghai youth from the Xinjiang farms has been transferred to the (Haifeng) farms which are within the same agricultural reclamation system. There are more than 120 households in the first group. A second group has completed consignment procedures for shipping belongings to (Haifeng) and will leave Shanghai very soon. [Text] [OW250943 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82]

BEIJING ARTISTS MET IN SHANXI--"Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian, Second Secretary and Governor Luo Guibo and the Provincial CCP Committee secretary in charge of day-to-day business (Li Ligong) went to a guest-house to visit guests from Beijing." These guests included Zhang Junqiu, Hou Baolin, Guo Lanying and other famous actors, artists and professors of art who have come to visit Taiyuan to give lectures. Huo Shilian accompanied the guests to visit the (Qing Wa Shi) research factory. [Summary] [HK250936 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4005/621

BRIEFS

ZHENG CHENGGONG STATUE--Fuzhou, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--A ceremony laying a foundation stone for the statue of national hero Zheng Chenggong was held in Xiamen municipality today. A square stone with the engravings "cornerstone for the statue of national hero Zheng Chenggong--February 1982" was erected at the foot of Shengji Mountain in the Gulangyu area facing the Taiwan Strait. This ceremony marks one of the activities conducted by the people from all walks of life in Fujian Province to commemorate the recovery of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong and the 320th anniversary of Zheng Chenggong's death. Approximately 500 persons attended the ceremony, including Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, Secretary Lu Zhifen of the Xiamen Municipal Party Committee, other leading party, government and army personnel of Xiamen municipality, model workers, advanced workers, young pioneers and representatives of local PLA units. [Text] [OW231347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 21 Feb 82]

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